

ANNEXURE A, REFERRED TO IN PARA. 63.

Undistributable Portion of Accounts Nos. 2 and 3, Finance and Revenue Accounts.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	No.	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Opium	7,323,757	1,613,507 (b)	1	5,710,250	...
Salt	8,665,749	534,655 (b)	2	8,131,094	...
Customs	2,948,417 (a)	239,058 (b)	3	2,709,359	...
Tributes	780,070	880 (c)	4	779,190	...
Interest	808,121	338,832	5	469,289	...
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,637,493	2,111,197	6	526,296	...
Miscellaneous—					
Territorial and Political Pen-					
sions . . . . .	...	458,423	7	...	458,423
Exchange	227,675	...	8	227,675	...
Famine Insurance . . . . .	...	609,918	9	...	609,918
Railways—					
Interest	41,694	3,538,574	10	...	3,496,880
Other items	21,202,045	9,540,321	...	11,661,724	...
Irrigation—Interest on Debt . . . . .	...	1,194,115	11	...	1,194,115
Buildings and Roads—Military					
Works	59,654	962,203	12	...	16,331,074
Army	884,757	16,245,960			
Special Defence . . . . .	...	67,322			
TOTAL	45,579,432	37,454,965		30,214,877	22,090,410

(a) *Fig.*, 3,854,955—Less Export duty 905,538 shown in distributed portion of the Account.

(b) Includes Rx. 2, Rx. 35,839 and Rx. 64,573 respectively on account of Opium, Salt and Customs refunds.

(c) Represents refunds of revenue.

ANNEXURE B, REFERRED TO IN PARA. 63.

Distributable Portion of Accounts Nos. 2 and 3, Finance and Revenue Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—									
Land Revenue	143,356	658,389	2,456,705	602,190	3,890,942	5,755,165	2,379,963	5,052,681	4,468,881
Stamps	56,191	170,888	169,441	81,922	1,670,263	707,726	400,075	787,321	580,053
Excise	103,076	277,568	373,506	269,625	1,256,235	574,554	205,058	1,367,157	1,100,897
Customs (Export Duty) . . . . .	...	...	597,164	...	203,611	...	...	57,417	48,346
Other Heads	198,775	257,698	741,534	140,898	1,558,127	1,390,090	701,325	1,277,387	1,133,128
Total Principal Heads	501,398	1,364,543	4,338,350	1,094,635	8,579,178	8,427,535	3,687,321	8,541,963	7,332,205
Receipts by Civil Departments	75,078	67,794	133,342	45,773	467,798	210,088	163,440	237,055	224,466
Miscellaneous	149,076	18,080	58,023	12,712	173,900	140,118	47,399	113,738	105,179
Irrigation	3,609	...	18,416	...	241,548	701,848	623,799	588,972	160,623
Buildings and Roads: Civil Works	7,564	13,755	28,707	18,565	91,946	87,923	67,850	115,011	155,076
Total Revenue	736,725	1,464,172	4,576,838	1,171,685	9,554,370	9,567,512	4,589,809	9,596,739	7,977,549
EXPENDITURE.									
Direct Demands on the Revenues (excluding Opium, Salt and Customs)	312,963	301,692	694,030	145,890	850,189	952,304	510,823	1,434,032	2,044,211
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	1,647,879	471,431	1,610,627	328,726	2,678,155	1,947,474	1,387,742	1,809,063	1,976,393
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	—50,880	47,921	110,318	28,914	521,864	285,449	157,873	316,917	332,621
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . . . . .	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	...	12,668	5,871
Irrigation	14,801	...	123,227	...	284,363	273,849	329,079	445,691	284,110
Buildings and Roads, Civil Works	113,771	191,366	646,555	279,522	741,499	554,265	389,569	655,713	622,056
Total Expenditure	2,038,534	1,012,410	3,184,757	784,122	5,076,070	4,013,341	2,775,986	4,674,084	5,265,262
NET REVENUE	—1,301,809	451,762	1,392,081	387,563	4,478,300	5,554,171	1,813,823	4,922,655	2,712,287

PART II.

DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1894-95.

66. The Revised Estimates of 1894-95 showed a surplus of Rx. 990,500 : *Accounts of 1894-95.* the Accounts of the year show a surplus of Rx. 693,110. The diminution is the result of the decision, taken since the Revised Estimates were framed, to restore the Famine Grant to the extent of Rx. 1,000,000 as explained in paragraph 7.

Explanations of the variations under the several heads of the Account figures from those of the Budget and Revised Estimates will be found in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th instant. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year :—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	94,783,800	94,814,831	31,031	...
England	£	202,000	203,385	1,385	...
Exchange	Rx.	168,300	169,213	913	...
TOTAL	Rx.	95,154,100	95,187,429	33,329	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	65,857,600	66,279,531	...	421,931
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—654,200	—560,860	...	93,340
NET	Rx.	65,203,400	65,718,671	...	515,271
England	£	15,796,500	15,707,367	89,133	...
Exchange	Rx.	13,163,700	13,068,281	95,419	...
TOTAL	Rx.	94,163,600	94,494,319	...	330,719
SURPLUS	Rx.	990,500	693,110	...	297,390

67. The partial restoration of the Famine Grant increased the Expenditure in India by Rx. 556,867, the amount charged to that grant for the construction of Protective Railways. *1894-95. Restoration of the Famine Grant.*

68. Apart from that special transaction the Expenditure in India fell short of the amount taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 134,936, while the Revenue in India exceeded the amount taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 31,031, giving a total improvement of Rx. 165,967. The division between Imperial and Provincial of the increase in Revenue and the saving in Expenditure was— *1894-95. General Results.*

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.
Increase in Revenue	27,912	3,119
Saving in Expenditure	44,715	90,221

the improvement in the Imperial Section being thus Rx. 72,627 and in the Provincial and Local Section Rx. 93,340. Adding to the Imperial improvement, the increase in the Revenue in England, including Exchange, of Rx. 2,298, and the saving in the Expenditure in England, including Exchange, of Rx. 184,552,

we arrive at Rx. 259,477 as the total improvement in the Accounts as compared with the Revised Estimate.

1894-95.
Revenue in India.

69. The collections of Revenue in India fell short of the Revised Estimate, under Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation), by Rx. 203,689, and Telegraph by Rx. 29,989. Under almost all other heads the collections exceeded the Revised Estimate, the more important increases being Customs Rx. 51,955, Railways Rx. 31,839, Salt Rx. 20,049, and Army Rx. 12,257.

1894-95.
Expenditure in India.

70. The Army Expenditure in India exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 127,360. Under almost all other heads the Expenditure was less than the Revised Estimate, the more important decreases being under Political, Rx. 68,821, owing to the Amir of Afghanistan not having drawn his subsidy on due date, Land Revenue, chiefly Provincial and Local, Rx. 58,002, Assignments and Compensations Rx. 42,950, and Railways Rx. 29,205.

1894-95.
Revenue and Expenditure in England.

71. The Expenditure in England under Army fell short of the Revised Estimate by £87,157: the other variations in sterling Expenditure and Revenue are unimportant.

1894-95. Final surplus in the Accounts.

72. The restoration of the Famine Grant transforms the improvement of Rx. 259,477 into a deterioration of Rx. 297,390, and reduces the surplus of Rx. 1,249,977, which would have been secured had the Famine Grant not been restored, to the actual surplus of Rx. 693,110.

1894-95.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

73. The Expenditure not charged to Revenue amounted to Rx. 4,446,231 which is less by Rx. 753,769 than the amount, Rx. 5,200,000, entered in the Revised Estimate. The transfer of Rx. 556,867 to the Famine Grant, above mentioned, accounts for the larger part of the difference: the remainder is due to the expenditure of the Secretary of State on the purchase of Stores in the last month of the year being less than he anticipated.

Section II.—The Revised Estimates of 1895-96.

1895-96.
Statement of the gross figures.

74. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1895-96:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	96,610,800	97,509,000	898,200	...
England	£	171,000	210,300	39,300	...
Exchange	Rx.	142,500	158,600	16,100	...
TOTAL	Rx.	96,924,300	97,877,900	953,600	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	68,332,000	69,003,900	...	671,900
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—623,300	+383,000	...	1,006,300
NET	Rx.	67,708,700	69,386,900	...	1,678,200
England	£	15,910,600	15,701,000	209,600	...
Exchange	Rx.	13,258,800	11,838,600	1,420,200	...
TOTAL	Rx.	96,878,100	96,926,500	...	48,400
SURPLUS	Rx.	46,200	951,400	905,200	...

1895-96.
Main features.

75. The outstanding causes of difference between the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are, first, the cost of the Chitral Expedition; second, the rise in the rate of exchange from 13'09d. to 13'68d. the rupee; third, the partial restoration of the Famine Grant; fourth, the refund to the Provincial

Governments of the contributions of Rx. 405,000 levied from them in 1894-95; and fifth, the Savings in Opium Expenditure.

76. There has been an increase of Revenue in India of the satisfactory ^{1895-96.} amount of Rx. 898,200, Rx. 644,700 of it being Provincial and Local, and the remainder Imperial. ^{General Results.} (The reason why so large a proportion of the increase of Revenue appears in the Provincial Section is explained below in paragraph 79.) The Imperial Expenditure in India has exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,033,500: the Provincial and Local Expenditure, on the other hand, is less by Rx. 361,600. The improvement in Provincial and Local Revenue and the saving in that Expenditure together make up the difference of Rx. 1,006,300 in the "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficits" shown in the table in paragraph 74. The Revenue in England has been slightly greater and the Expenditure in England slightly less than the Budget Estimate, but the important feature in connection with the sterling figures is the large saving in expenditure, secured by the rise in the rate of exchange. *

77. The only decreases in Revenue in India are, insignificant diminutions in ^{1895-96.} the Police Departmental Receipts and Minor Irrigation Receipts, a small diminu- ^{Decreases of} tion in the amount due from the Mysore Durbar on account of the interest charge ^{Revenue in India.} on the Mysore Railway, which rises or falls with the net result of the working of the Railway, and the following more important decreases:—

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Guaranteed Railways, net receipts	225,000	...	225,000
Land Revenue	545,900	—368,800	177,100
Ditto due to Irrigation	73,600	...	73,600
Major Irrigation Works, direct receipts	—21,500	106,600	85,100
Mint	27,300	...	27,300

78. The falling off in the receipts of Guaranteed Railways occurs in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The other two Guaranteed Railways, the Madras and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, have both done better than there was reason to hope when the Budget Estimate was framed and than in the previous year, the goods traffic in particular having developed well. The receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were unprecedentedly low in 1894-95, and the Budget Estimate assumed that there would be a recovery this year of about Rx. 485,000. This has not occurred, and though the net receipts will exceed those of last year, they will be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 400,000. The reasons assigned are a failure of the crops of wheat, seeds and cotton, and the breaks which excessive rain caused in the south-eastern branch of the line in September last.

79. The division of the Land Revenue receipts between Imperial and Provincial is affected by the refund to the Provincial Governments of the contributions: the refund is effected by transferring Rx. 405,000 from the Imperial to the Provincial share of Land Revenue. The decrease under the head occurs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rx. 135,200, due to the failure of the cold weather rains this year which is expected to necessitate remissions and suspensions in this month: in the Central Provinces Rx. 90,700,—Arrears of 1894-95 caused by the bad seasons were expected to be collected this year, but the amounts have been remitted and there have been farther suspensions of revenue; and in the Punjab Rx. 53,600, due, as in the case of the North-

1895-96.
Decreases of
Revenue in India
—continued.

Western Provinces, to the failure of the winter rains this year. In Bombay the collections are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 39,100 in consequence of the collection this year of arrears which remained uncollected in March last: the Budget Estimate provided for the collection of some arrears, but more arrears remained from 1894-95—see para. 69 above—and they have been collected: the collections are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate also in Burma by Rx. 49,200 and in Madras by Rx. 30,700.

80. The decrease in Land Revenue due to Irrigation occurs in Madras and Bombay: there were extensive relinquishments of water in the Godaveri and Kistna deltas, and certain villages in the former were exempted from the enhanced water rate: the *rabi* season was unfavourable to irrigation from the Desert and Eastern Nara Canals in Sind.

81. As explained in paragraph 130 of the Financial Statement for 1895-96, the heavy rainfall of the cold weather of 1894-95 in the North-Western Provinces having reduced the need of irrigation, the Budget Estimate anticipated a diminution of Rx. 87,900 in the Irrigation Receipts in that Province. That diminution, though larger than any previous experience justified, has proved to be insufficient and a further decrease of Rx. 103,600 has occurred. The Irrigation Revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is mainly Provincial, and this very serious reduction has subjected the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial finances to a serious strain, the stress of which is increased by the failure of the cold weather rains this year and the consequent prospect of scarcity,—see paragraph 13. The loss of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces is counterbalanced to some extent by an increase in the Punjab.

82. The reduction in the Mint Receipts occurs mainly in the gain on copper coinage. That gain varies with the amount of copper coin passed into circulation, which fluctuates from year to year; the tendency in recent years has been downwards, the issues of the past having fully met the demand, and this year the amount is less than for many years back.

83. The following are the important increases in Revenue in India:—

1895-96.
Increases of
Revenue in India.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Opium	196,500	...	196,500
Salt	97,400	3,300	100,700
Stamps	17,600	63,200	80,800
Excise	140,500	42,900	183,400
Customs	71,500	4,000	75,500
Telegraph	50,300	...	50,300
XXIV—Exchange	98,000	...	98,000
State Railways, gross receipts	297,500	75,700	373,200
Army	51,900	...	51,900

84. In the Budget Estimate R1,300 a chest was taken as the average price of Bengal Opium; and the sales in January, February and March were assumed at the same monthly quantity as that fixed for the calendar year 1895, namely, 3,105 chests a month: the average price realised has been R1,390 a chest, and the sales of the last three months of the year were fixed in June last at 3,250 chests a month: these two causes, the former being much the more important, have resulted in an increase in the receipts from the sale of Bengal Opium of Rx. 396,600. On the other hand, the exports of Malwa Opium have seriously declined, causing a reduction in the Bombay receipts of Rx. 201,100.

85. The quantity of salt passed into consumption does not differ much from the quantity on which the Budget Estimate was based: on the whole the

quantity issued will be rather less than anticipated, the falling off occurring in the issues of the Northern India Salt Department. But the receipts in Madras are expected to exceed the Estimate by Rx. 140,300 in consequence of the high price of Government paper having induced the dealers to pay the duty in cash to a greater extent than usual instead of availing themselves of the option of taking credit for six months on lodging Government paper as security. The increase is accordingly not a real increase of revenue, but only a partial anticipation of next year's receipts.

1895-96.
Increases of
Revenue in
India—continued.

86. The Revenue from Stamps and Excise has increased as usual, the increases being distributed over most Provinces, the important exceptions being the Excise Revenues of the Central Provinces and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh which have decreased by Rx. 24,900 and Rx. 29,000, caused in both cases by the bad seasons which have fallen to the lot of those two Provinces.

87. In the table in paragraph 144 below will be found a comparison of the Budget and Revised Estimates of Customs Duties from the several classes of articles subject to duty.

The Import Duty on Cotton Goods is expected to be less than estimated last March by Rx. 271,500. To a small extent this is due to the reduction in the rate of duty from 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the beginning of February by Act No. III of 1896; but the main reason is the decline in the import of cotton goods. The causes of the decline are disputed: the Lancashire manufacturers attribute the decline to the imposition of the duties: but I accept rather the explanation given in India, which is, that the large imports of previous years had overstocked the markets.

The Excise duty on Cotton Goods will produce Rx. 8,500 less than the amount taken in the Budget Estimate. But for the change in the law during the two last months of the year made by Act No. II of 1896 the Estimate would have been realised. Manufactured cotton goods were rendered subject to Excise Duty by that Act while yarns were exempted. To prevent the inconvenience which would have been caused by compelling the mill-owners to remove the stocks of goods ready for issue from the premises before they became liable to the new duty, it was provided that duty should not be levied on any stocks ready for issue before the new Act became law, subject to certain precautionary conditions; the issues from the mills in February and March will be from those stocks, and it is not expected that much excise duty on cotton goods as distinct from yarns will be realized in these two months.

The duty on rice, the duty on liquors, the duty on oils, the duty on silver and the general import duties will all produce considerably more than the Budget Estimate.

88. The Telegraph Revenue has increased at a more rapid rate than the normal, the chief cause being the larger number of State telegrams sent in connection with the field operations in Chitral.

89. The difficulties in estimating the fluctuating receipts under the head XXIV—Exchange have been explained in previous Financial Statements.

90. The State Railways as a whole show satisfactory progress. The only important decreases in receipts occur on the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway and the Indian Midland Railway. The receipts of the former Railway rose to a very high figure in 1894-95, and it was expected that that would be maintained and slightly increased this year. The result, however, has been different: the earnings this year have fallen to about the level of 1893-94 and will be Rx. 240,000 lower than the Estimate: the falling off has occurred in the receipts from general merchandise traffic, notably oilseeds, sugar and wheat: the crops failed in the Rewari district. The receipts of the Indian Midland Railway are expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 80,000: this is ascribed to bad seasons in

1895-96.
Increases of
Revenue in India.
—continued.

the district served by the Railway. Improvements on other Railways more than counterbalance these reductions, the largest being the East Indian Railway, Rx. 250,000, ascribed to a general development of traffic: the North-Western Railway, Rx. 270,000, due to a large export traffic to Karachi and the movement of troops and stores in connection with the Chitral Expedition; and the Eastern Bengal Railway, Rx. 90,000, caused by the conveyance of a specially large jute crop. It may be mentioned here that an unusually large proportion of the increase in the Receipts of State Railways is counterbalanced by an increase of Rx. 336,700 in their Working Expenses.

91. The increase in the Army Receipts is caused by larger sales and issues of ordnance stores and arms, by recoveries of the value of stores and rations issued to troops on field service, and by an increase in the contributions for the Indian Military Service Family Pensions: the sales of Commissariat Stores, on the other hand, were less than the Estimate.

1895-96.
Revenue in
England.

92. The main item of the increase of Revenue in England is £28,600 under Army: of that £18,200 occurs in the value of articles in the possession of Regiments returning from India and £3,900 under the head of the Indian Troop Service. In consequence of the rise in the rate of exchange, the increase in the Exchange on Sterling Revenue is not proportionate to the increase in that Revenue.

1895-96.
Increases of
Expenditure in
India.

93. As mentioned above in paragraph 75, the two chief causes of the increase of Expenditure in India above the Budget Estimate are the Chitral Relief Expedition and the restoration of the Famine Grant. The latter costs Rx. 534,800. The payments on account of the former in the current year are expected to be Rx. 1,647,500, being Rx. 1,497,500 in excess of the Budget provision of Rx. 150,000 for the preparations which, immediately after the Financial Statement was issued, had to be merged in the cost of the expedition: arrears of Rx. 20,000 are also expected to remain over for payment next year.

94. The following is a statement of the important increases of Expenditure in India:—

	Imperial. Rx.	Provincial. Rx.	TOTAL. Rx.
13.—Interest	129,100	—4,100	125,000
Construction of Protective Railways	534,800	..	534,800
State Railways, working expenses .	316,200	20,500	336,700
Army	1,137,700	...	1,137,700

95. The increase in the interest payments is caused by the payment of arrears of interest on notes of the 4 per cent loans, chiefly those of an endowment by the late King of Oudh (referred to in paragraph 221 of last year's Statement), admitted to conversion for special reasons after the dates fixed in the notifications allowing conversion, and on notes presented for discharge.

96. The amount entered opposite Construction of Protective Railways is the amount required to bring the Famine Grant up to the total of Rx. 1,000,000.

97. Part of the increase in the Working Expenses of State Railways is covered and caused by increase in the Traffic Receipts. The increases not so caused occur on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, caused by a rise in the price of fuel; the Bengal and North-Western Railway, caused by the rise in the price of fuel, by the renewals of portions of the line being greater than expected, and by increased payments due under the supplemental contract; and on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, caused by the estimate not having made sufficient provision for the renewals of rails and girders.

98. Under Army, the Chitral Relief Expedition is expected to cost, as mentioned in paragraph 93 above, Rx. 1,497,500 more than the provision in the Budget Estimate; the military portion of the cost of the occupation of Chitral and its communications after the withdrawal of the Relief Force amounts this year to

Rx. 102,200; the Tochi Garrison and the Perso-Baluch and Afghan-Baluch Boundary and the Sikkim Frontier escorts and the Chin Hills operations, for which no provision was made, will cost Rx. 69,600; the expenditure on the Wano Garrison, the Gilgit Agency, and the Mekong escort will cost Rx. 53,700 more than the Budget provision: the European Army this year has been generally slightly above the authorised strength instead of rather below, and this has caused an increase over the Budget Estimate of about Rx. 80,000; and the purchase of additional mules required for mobilization purposes, and their up-keep will cost this year about Rx. 5,000.

The items of increase over the Budget Estimate above enumerated amount to Rx. 1,808,000. This excess has been considerably reduced, to Rx. 1,137,700, by savings in other parts of the Army Expenditure. The more important of those savings are—

	Rx.
In the cost of the Waziristan Field Force and other frontier operations and escorts	58,900
" Exchange Compensation	53,700
" charges for food and fodder owing to low prices	170,000
" charges for conveyance of troops and stores	71,000
" the maintenance of transport animals in Burma which were below strength	24,200
" transport charges in Bengal, the Punjab, and Bombay	15,000
" miscellaneous Commissariat charges	36,000
" clothing charges, owing partly to a change of system, partly to the transfer of some charges to England, and partly to the failure of the contractors to supply a large number of boots within the year	77,200
" Barrack establishments and supplies	10,700
" Ordnance establishments and supplies	75,000
" compensation for dearness of provision to Madras pensioners owing to the fall in prices	10,700

The total of these amounts to Rx. 608,400, reducing the excess of Rx. 1,808,000 to Rx. 1,199,600, and there have been other smaller savings.

99. The increases in expenditure discussed in paragraph 93 and the paragraphs which follow it are counterbalanced to a considerable extent by savings under other heads. The more important of these are—

HEAD.	Imperial. Rx.	Provincial and Local. Rx.	TOTAL. Rx.
Land Revenue	25,600	75,800	101,400
Opium	676,600	...	676,600
Forest	36,700	18,600	55,300
Police	25,400	62,600	88,000
Guaranteed Railways, Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	85,700	...	85,700

100. Most of the Imperial savings under Land Revenue occur in Survey and Settlement operations in Upper Burma and Bengal. The Provincial and Local Savings occur in all the Provinces except the Punjab and the Central Provinces: Survey and Settlement operations as well as most of the other heads contribute to the decreases, which may be generally ascribed to the Budget Grants being fixed, as usual in the case of Provincial heads of Expenditure, on rather too liberal a scale.

101. The Estimate for Opium Expenditure was, as is customary, fixed on the assumption that the crop would be a normal average producing about 100,000 maunds, and a provision of Rx. 100,000 was also made for the purchase of Malwa Opium. The crop was again a very short one, and the payments were accordingly much less than the estimate. As has frequently been remarked in the annual Financial Statements, this saving is one which the Government of India would prefer not to have, as it imperils the Revenue in succeeding years and the future loss may exceed the present gain.

1895-96.
Increases of
Expenditure in
India—continued.

1895-96.
Decreases of
Expenditure in
India.

1895-96.
Decreases of
Expenditure in
India—continued.

102. The savings under Forest and Police occur in all the Provinces (except Bengal under Forests, where the expenditure will exceed the Estimate for the special reason mentioned in paragraph 146 below); and may be ascribed to the same cause as above assigned for the decrease under Provincial Land Revenue Expenditure.

103. The payments of Surplus Profits to Guaranteed Railway Companies have been less than the Estimate in consequence of the large reduction in the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway: the profits payable to that Company in 1895-96 are less than the estimate by Rx. 158,200. The increased traffic on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Madras Railways, on the other hand, has increased the payments to the former Company by Rx. 68,100, and has necessitated a payment to the latter Company of Rx. 6,300: the Madras Railway has never before earned surplus profits.

1895-96.
Exchange
Compensation
Allowances.

104. One cause of saving which affects almost all the Expenditure heads of the Estimates is the rise in the rate of exchange above that assumed for the calculation of the cost of Exchange Compensation Allowances. The average rate taken for this purpose in the Budget Estimate was 13d. the rupee: the four quarterly rates with reference to which the Exchange Compensation Allowances have been paid are $12\frac{2}{3}d.$, $13\frac{1}{2}d.$, $13\frac{7}{8}d.$ and $13\frac{3}{4}d.$, yielding an average for the whole year just over $13\frac{1}{4}d.$ The following table shows the amount under each head of Expenditure in the Budget and Revised Estimates:—

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
3. Land Revenue	7,600	86,100	93,700	7,900	78,300	86,200
4. Opium	5,300	...	5,300	5,200	...	5,200
5. Salt	5,700	600	6,300	6,200	600	6,800
6. Stamps	100	300	400	100	300	400
7. Excise	1,300	300	1,600	1,100	300	1,400
9. Customs	2,300	2,900	5,200	2,000	4,100	6,100
10. Assessed Taxes . . . . .	...	100	100	100	100	200
11. Forest	15,900	11,000	26,900	15,200	10,500	25,700
12. Registration . . . . .	...	100	100	...	100	100
15. Post Office	5,000	...	5,000	4,000	...	4,000
16. Telegraph	18,000	...	18,000	14,700	...	14,700
17. Mint	2,800	...	2,800	2,600	...	2,600
18. General Administration	29,100	51,000	80,100	26,600	50,300	76,900
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,900	142,500	148,400	6,000	128,500	134,500
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	2,900	9,600	12,500	2,600	8,600	11,200
20. Police	10,600	61,200	71,800	9,400	51,100	60,500
21. Marine	12,800	3,700	16,500	9,600	3,100	12,700
22. Education	700	22,600	23,300	400	18,400	18,800
23. Ecclesiastical	23,100	...	23,100	20,900	...	20,900
24. Medical	2,400	49,300	51,700	2,000	42,900	44,900
25. Political	31,200	6,600	37,800	27,200	5,900	33,100
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	19,600	3,200	22,800	15,400	3,200	18,600
30. Stationery and Printing	300	1,400	1,700	500	1,300	1,800
32. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	100	100	...	100	100
35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	300	...	300	...	...	...
38. State Railways—Working Expenses	85,200	2,600	87,800	89,300	2,300	91,600
39. Guaranteed Companies—Land and Supervision	6,300	...	6,300	7,200	...	7,200
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	4,200	...	4,200	3,100	...	3,100
42. Major Works—Working Expenses	6,100	8,600	14,700	6,500	5,900	12,400
43. Minor Works and Navigation	6,100	600	6,700	4,600	400	5,000
44. Military Works	22,700	...	22,700	22,600	...	22,600
45. Civil Works	4,800	42,400	47,200	4,400	35,200	39,600
46. Army—Effective	610,000	...	610,000	556,300	...	556,300
47. Special Defence Works	1,400	...	1,400	...	...	...
Total	949,700	506,800	1,456,500	873,700	451,500	1,325,200

The distribution of the Provincial totals of Rx. 506,800 and Rx. 451,500 among the several Provinces is as follows:—

	1895-96.	
	Budget. Rx.	Revised. Rx.
Central Provinces	27,500	24,600
Burma (Lower)	37,400	35,400
Assam	16,900	15,100
Bengal	109,300	92,200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	93,200	83,200
Punjab	50,600	54,100
Madras	85,900	74,400
Bombay	78,000	72,500
TOTAL	506,800	451,500

105. The Sterling Expenditure is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £209,600. The Interest charges are less by £35,400, of which £25,400 represents the reduction in the rate of interest on India Bills and £10,000 the provision for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England which have not been required. The demands for stores having been less than indicated in the estimates of requirements, the payments for stores are less than the estimate by a net amount of about £168,500. The payments to the War Office in respect of Effective and Non-Effective Army Charges on account of 1894-95 turned out to be less than expected last March by £39,300.

On the other hand, the contribution towards the expenses of Her Majesty's Ships in Indian waters has been increased by £34,900; the payments of pensions and leave allowances in England have increased by £18,800, and there have been other smaller increases.

106. The net charge for Exchange on Sterling Expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,436,300. The net Sterling Expenditure is less by £248,900, and the Exchange on this difference at 13'09d. the rupee, the rate of the Budget Estimate, is Rx. 207,400, which is the saving in Exchange due to the decrease in the sterling payments. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of exchange from 13'09d. to 13'68d. the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,228,900.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1896-97.

107. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates of 1896-97 with those of 1895-96:—

		1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97, better.	1896-97, worse.
REVENUE.					
India Rx.		96,610,800	97,316,800	706,000	...
England £		171,000	174,100	3,100	...
Exchange Rx.		142,500	129,800	...	12,700
TOTAL . Rx.		96,924,300	97,620,700	696,400	...
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	68,332,000	70,274,900	...	1,942,900
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—623,300	—886,400	263,100	...
NET . Rx.		67,708,700	69,388,500	...	1,679,800
England £		15,910,600	15,000,400	1,200	...
Exchange Rx.		13,258,800	11,859,700	1,399,100	...
TOTAL . Rx.		96,878,100	97,157,600	...	279,500
SURPLUS . Rx.		46,200	463,100	416,900	...

1896-97.

Main features.

108. The important points of difference between the Estimates of the two years are, a sacrifice of Revenue to the extent of nearly Rx. 500,000 by the reduction of the Cotton Duties from 5 per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*: a substantial increase in other Revenue of about Rx. 1,200,000: the partial restoration of the Famine Grant: an Expenditure of about Rx. 500,000 on measures of preparation for the mobilization of the Army: a moderate increase in other Expenditure; and a large saving in Exchange consequent on the rise in the rate from 13'09*d.* to 13'75*d.* the rupee. The final result is that a moderate surplus is expected in 1896-97 as compared with the nominal surplus of the Estimates of 1895-96.

109. The Provincial and Local share of the increase in Revenue is Rx. 348,900, and of the increase in Expenditure Rx. 612,000. The difference between these two amounts constitutes the increase of Rx. 263,100 in the "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficits."

1896-97.

Decreases of
Revenue in India.

110. The important decreases in Revenue in India are—

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	161,600	114,700	276,300
Customs	335,600	—2,800	332,800
Guaranteed Railway, Net Re- ceipts	262,000	...	262,000

111. We are usually able to count on an increase of Land Revenue from year to year. But in 1896-97 Burma is the only Province in which an appreciable increase (Rx. 91,200) is expected: Bengal will yield an increase of Rx. 9,700 in consequence of an increase of the recoveries of the landlords' and tenants' share of the cost of the Behar Survey. The chief reductions in Land Revenue occur in the North-Western Provinces Rx. 172,900, Bombay Rx. 101,400, the Punjab Rx. 50,300, and the Central Provinces Rx. 32,700. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the falling off is caused, as in 1895-96, see paragraph 79, by the failure of the winter rains which will necessitate remissions and suspensions next year as well as this. The decreases in Bombay and the Central Provinces are due to the fact that the Estimate of 1895-96 included special amounts for the collection of arrears from 1894-95.

112. The reason why the Customs Revenue will be less in 1896-97 than this year is the reduction in the rate of duty on Cotton Goods and the exemption of cotton yarns from duty. The Estimate for the Import Duty on Cotton Goods is less than the Estimate of 1895-96 by Rx. 535,300, while the Excise Duty on Cotton Goods is greater by Rx. 40,000: though there will be no Excise Duty on yarns, the Excise Duty at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent will be levied on manufactured goods of all counts below as well as above 20s. The net reduction in Revenue caused by the legislation of February is therefore just under Rx. 500,000. This loss is partially counterbalanced by a satisfactory improvement in the Revenue from other goods, the following articles in particular yielding the increases shown opposite them:—

	Rx.
Manufactured Articles and Raw Materials	18,700
Oils	28,700
Metals, other than Silver	18,900
Articles of Food and Drink	20,300
Rice, export duty	58,500

113. The reduction in Revenue from Guaranteed Railways occurs on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The experience of 1895-96 has shown that it is not safe to count on the earnings of that Railway being so high as they were taken in the Estimate of 1895-96.

114. The more important heads under which increases of Revenue in 1896-97. India are anticipated in 1896-97 are the following :—

	Imperial. Rx.	Provincial. Rx.	TOTAL. Rx.
Opium	34,700	...	34,700
Stamps	20,100	64,400	84,500
Excise	159,900	50,500	210,400
Forest	58,200	31,900	90,100
Tributes	102,700	...	102,700
Post Office	82,600	600	83,200
Telegraph	71,000	...	71,000
State Railway, Gross Receipts . .	271,900	48,300	320,200
Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	237,900	155,500	393,400

*Increases of
Revenue in
India.*

115. The price for Bengal Opium is taken at the same figure, Rs. 1,300 a chest, as in the Estimate of 1895-96. As the quantity to be sold is slightly greater, the receipts from the sale of Bengal Opium are increased by Rs. 226,200. On the other hand, the exports of Malwa Opium have, as mentioned in paragraph 84, fallen off considerably, and although there will probably be a recovery in 1896-97, it is not considered safe to count on this: the Estimate for Opium Pass Fees has accordingly been taken Rs. 200,000 lower than that of this year; and the total estimate for the head exceeds that of 1895-96 by Rs. 34,700 only.

116. The improvements under Stamps, Excise, Forest, Post Office, Telegraph and State Railways represent for the most part the ordinary development of Revenue which is annually secured.

117. The tribute payable by the Mysore Government was fixed in 1881 at Rs. 350,000 on the rendition of Mysore to the Maharaja, but for special reasons connected with the financial condition of Mysore, the famine of 1876 to 1878 having placed a strain on the finances and left a legacy of debt behind it, it was decided to postpone levying the full amount for some years and to levy Rs. 245,000 only. The period of this postponement has now come to an end and the full tribute is payable in 1896-97. This accounts for the increase shown opposite Tributes.

118. The failure of the cold weather rains in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, which, as explained in paragraph 111, is responsible for a large part of the reduction in Land Revenue, causes also the greater portion of the exceptionally large increase under Irrigation, the need for water for irrigation being increased by the drought. A portion, however, of the increase is due to the further development of irrigation from the Chenab and Western Jumna Canals. The Irrigation Revenue will be unprecedentedly high in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. Though the increase is so large, Rs. 160,000 in the former and Rs. 233,700 in the latter Province, it is confidently anticipated that it will be realised, as the very magnitude of the Estimates proposed by the local authorities led to a very careful scrutiny of them before they were accepted.

119. The Estimate for Revenue in England does not differ materially from that for 1895-96.

*1896-97.
Revenue in
England.*

120. The only two heads under which it has been possible to secure a reduction of any importance in Expenditure in India in 1896-97, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1895-96, are—

	Imperial. Rx.	Provincial. Rx.	TOTAL. Rx.
Interest on Ordinary Debt	208,100	10,500	197,600
and Opium	160,000	.....	160,000

*1896-97.
Decreases of
Expenditure in
India.*

1896-97.
Decreases of
Expenditure in
India—continued.

121. The bulk of the saving in Interest is caused by the usual transfer from Ordinary Debt to Debt charged against Railways and Irrigation Works. A small increase is, on the other hand, caused by the small provision made for the interest for a fraction of the year on the new loan of Rx. 4,000,000 which it is intended to raise: this is partially counterbalanced by the deduction from this head of the interest on the advances to be made to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company and the Indian-Midland Railway for the construction of the Sini-Midnapore-Cuttack-Calcutta and the Saugor-Katni Extensions: the credit for such interest is taken by deduction from the charge under 13.—Interest.

122. The reduction in Opium Expenditure is really only a matter of estimating. As the prospects of the crop are not known with any certainty when the Financial Statement is presented, our ordinary practice is to provide for the cost of a normal crop. Last year there was added a provision of Rx. 100,000 for the purchase of Malwa Opium, which has been rendered necessary by the failure of the Bengal crops for some years past. It is still necessary to purchase Malwa Opium; but so far as it is possible to estimate the total outturn to be paid for, we believe the provision made in the estimate to be sufficient.

123. The important increases of Expenditure in India are:

1896-97.
Increases of
Expenditure in
India.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Education	1,700	59,700	61,400
Telegraph	34,800	...	34,800
Famine Relief . . . . .	...	70,000	70,000
Construction of Protective Railways .	473,500	...	473,500
State Railways, Working Expenses .	284,600	29,200	313,800
Interest on Debt incurred for Railways and Irrigation Works	227,500	7,300	234,800
Subsidized Railways, Land, etc. . .	78,100	...	78,100
Irrigation, Minor Works	4,500	108,600	113,100
Military Works	68,800	...	68,800
Civil Works	56,000	202,500	258,500
Army	409,600	...	409,600

124. The increase under Telegraph is partly the normal growth of the expenditure consequent on the expansion of the operations of the Department, and is partly caused by a larger expenditure on stores and on repairs of old lines, the enforced economy of the last few years having caused undue restriction of expenditure: the balance of the stock of stores has been very largely reduced in the last three years by that economy.

125. The increase under Education is the usual increase of Provincial expenditure by the Governments which can afford it.

126. The failure of the cold weather rains in the North of India in addition to reducing the Land Revenue (paragraphs 79 and 111) and increasing the Irrigation Revenue (paragraph 118) has also compelled the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to provide a sum of Rx. 70,000 for Famine Relief which may be necessary in 1896-97. That Government also expects to incur an expenditure of Rx. 10,000 on Famine Relief this year. The Bengal Government has also repeated next year a provision of Rx. 5,000 for Famine Relief by local bodies, which was made in the Estimate of this year, but will not be required: this does not, however, indicate any expectation of scarcity in Bengal. No other Government has thought it necessary to make any provision for Famine Relief; but in some places, particularly in the North-Western Provinces and in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, the commencement of Railway works in contemplation is being hastened on with the object of providing work in districts which are threatened with scarcity.

127. The amount shown opposite Construction of Protective Railways is the entry to give effect to the restoration of the Famine Grant.

128. The increase in the Working Expenses of State Railways is covered by the increase in the Receipts. Ordinarily, however, the increase in the Working Expenses should be less by 50 per cent approximately than that in the Receipts: but the Working Expenses of the North-Western Railway are increased by the addition to that line of the Mushkaf-Bolan section, which will yield very little revenue; the same remark applies to part of the Rohri-Kotri line; and specially large renewals of rails and of sleepers will come into next year's accounts.

129. The increase under Interest on Debt incurred for Railways and Irrigation Works is the interest on the Capital Expenditure in the current year.

130. The increase under Subsidized Companies, Land, etc., is due to provision having been made for land for the extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, for the South Behar, Southern Punjab, and Ahmedabad-Parantij Railways under the contracts with which Companies the Government have to provide free of cost to the Companies the land required for the lines.

131. The Imperial grant for Minor Irrigation Works in Upper Burma has been increased by Rx. 30,000, as it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Government that a larger amount is required for the maintenance and extension of the existing Irrigation Works in the "dry zone" of Upper Burma. On the other hand, it has been found possible to reduce the Imperial grants in Bombay and the small Provinces under the direct control of the Government of India.

The Local Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Lower Burma have all found it either necessary or desirable to increase the Provincial grants for Irrigation.

132. It has been found necessary to increase the Expenditure on Military Works in order to construct works required for the occupation of Chitral and its communications (Rx. 21,600) and for the Cantonment at Tochi (Rx. 40,000).

133. The need of economy led to the reduction of the Imperial grant for Civil Works in the current year. It is possible next year to meet more of the numerous demands for new buildings and to provide Rx. 40,000 for the Bangalore water-supply project. (Rx. 20,000 is also provided for that project from the Military Works Grant.) The burning of the Public Works Office in Simla also causes a special addition of Rx. 20,000 to admit of the re-construction of that building being begun.

The amount of the Provincial grants for Civil Works is a fair measure of the prosperity of the Provincial finances of the several Provinces. The Bengal finances are very flourishing, and that Government has accordingly provided for Civil Works Rx. 169,800 more than in 1895-96. Lower Burma has provided Rx. 69,300 more. Assam, the Punjab and Bombay have provided for smaller increases. The financial straits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces have compelled those Governments to reduce the expenditure under this head.

134. The increase in the Army Expenditure is due to the decision to complete the preparations for mobilization, as explained in paragraphs 45 and 161. The total Expenditure on those preparations next year will be Rx. 494,900. But for those charges, the Army Expenditure would have been less than the Estimate of 1895-96, although the increase in the pay of the Native Army which had effect from 1st June last, causes an increase of Rx. 110,000: the extension of that increase in pay to men of the reserve, when called out for training, coupled with an increase in their number, an increase of Rx. 25,700: the new clothing system, an increase of Rx. 27,800, and greater activity in the Ordnance Department, an increase of Rx. 32,100. The rise in the rate of exchange is the main

1896-97.
Increases of
Expenditure in
India—continued.

cause of reduction in the Army Expenditure, the charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance being less by Rx. 130,200, and for the pay of the British Troops by Rx. 53,200. The fall in prices secures a saving of Rx. 60,000, and the charges for conveyance of troops and stores are expected to be less by Rx. 40,400.

1896-97.
Exchange
Compensation
Allowances.

135. The rate assumed in the Budget Estimate as the average rate with reference to which Exchange Compensation Allowance will be paid is 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., the same as that taken for the conversion of sterling into rupees. The following table gives for the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 the same information as is given in the table in paragraph 104 for the Revised Estimate of 1895-96:—

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
3. Land Revenue	6,800	68,200	75,000
4. Opium	4,500	...	4,500
5. Salt	5,300	500	5,800
6. Stamps	100	300	400
7. Excise	1,000	300	1,300
9. Customs	1,500	3,700	5,200
10. Assessed Taxes	200	100	300
11. Forest	12,800	8,900	21,700
12. Registration . . . . .	...	100	100
15. Post Office	3,800	...	3,800
16. Telegraph	14,200	...	14,200
17. Mint	2,300	...	2,300
18. General Administration	23,500	41,800	65,300
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,000	111,200	116,200
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	2,300	7,600	9,900
20. Police	8,300	46,200	54,500
21. Marine	8,600	3,000	11,600
22. Education	600	17,900	18,500
23. Ecclesiastical	18,700	...	18,700
24. Medical	1,800	39,200	41,000
25. Political	24,700	5,400	30,100
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	15,100	2,900	18,000
30. Stationery and Printing	400	1,100	1,500
32. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	100	100
38. State Railways—Working Expenses	73,300	2,000	75,300
39. Guaranteed Companies—Land and Super- vision	6,400	...	6,400
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	1,300	...	1,300
42. Major Works—Working Expenses	5,800	5,700	11,500
43. Minor Works and Navigation	4,700	500	5,200
44. Military Works	19,300	...	19,300
45. Civil Works	3,500	31,700	35,200
46. Army—Effective	475,800	...	479,800
47. Special Defence Works . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	755,600	398,400	1,154,000

The distribution of the Provincial total of Rx. 398,400 among the several provinces is:—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	22,100
Burma (Lower)	31,700
Assam	13,100
Bengal	81,300
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	73,000
Punjab	45,600
Madras	66,500
Bombay	65,100
TOTAL	398,400

136. The Estimate of the Expenditure in England in 1896-97 is less than ^{1896-97.} that for 1895-96 by £1,200. The cost of Telegraph Stores will be more ^{Expenditure in} by £13,300; the contribution to Her Majesty's Government towards the expenses ^{England.} of Her Majesty's Ships employed in Indian seas by £17,800; Civil Superannuation Allowances and Pensions by £34,000; interest on Capital Deposited by Railway Companies by £27,900, and Army Pensions and Non-Effective Services by £31,600. On the other hand, the provision of £30,000 made in 1895-96 for the visit to England of the son of the Amir of Afghanistan is not required next year: the cost of Marine Stores will be less by £18,800; the Effective Army Charges by £53,600, and the payments for Stores for the Special Defence Works by £41,400.

137. In 1896-97 the charge for Exchange on the net Sterling Expenditure is ^{1896-97.} less than in the Budget Estimate of 1895-96 by Rx. 1,386,400. The net Sterling ^{Exchange.} Expenditure is less than in the Estimate of 1895-96 by £4,300, and the exchange on this difference at 13'09d. the rupee is Rx. 3,600. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of exchange from 13'09d. to 13'75d. the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,382,800.

Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Including that due to Irrigation—						
India, General	139,065	175,044	143,356	154,100	142,000	150,000
Central Provinces	695,038	692,222	658,389	897,300	806,600	864,600
Upper Burma	662,178	722,809	798,181	794,000	769,000	797,000
Lower Burma	1,605,479	1,609,106	1,658,524	1,671,800	1,746,000	1,760,000
Assam	472,950	561,728	602,190	621,000	613,000	614,200
Bengal	3,849,609	3,871,432	3,890,942	3,885,000	3,888,500	3,894,700
North-Western Provinces and						
Oudh	6,044,912	6,054,373	5,872,663	6,286,800	6,151,600	6,113,900
Punjab	2,356,434	2,445,535	2,410,721	2,499,700	2,446,400	2,457,100
Madras	5,157,847	5,488,492	5,594,408	5,596,900	5,569,700	5,601,700
Bombay	4,644,122	4,715,794	4,555,037	4,892,700	4,915,800	4,770,000
TOTAL	25,627,634	26,336,535	26,184,411	27,299,300	27,048,600	27,023,200
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	722,306	746,926	776,139	929,700	856,100	929,900
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	24,905,328	25,589,609	25,408,272	26,369,600	26,192,500	26,093,300
EXPENDITURE—						
District Administration	2,245,258	1,836,660	1,845,760	1,876,300	1,865,200	1,900,200
Other Charges	1,691,087	2,184,953	2,202,372	2,312,800	2,222,000	2,275,600
TOTAL	3,936,345	4,021,613	4,048,132	4,189,100	4,087,200	4,175,800

138. From the above table it will be seen that the progress of this important head of Revenue has received a check. The Budget Estimate of this year will not be realised, and the Estimate for next year is even lower than the probable realisations of this year. This temporary check is caused by bad seasons. The failure of the rains this cold weather largely reduces the collections of Land Revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab both this year and next. The season was unfavourable in the Central Provinces a year earlier, and the amounts of which the collection was suspended

then, which it was hoped would be collected this year, had ultimately to be remitted altogether: an increase of Rx. 47,500 is expected next year in that province owing to revision of assessments, but even with that increase the Revenue next year, though higher than the probable collections, will be less than the Budget Estimate of this year. In Madras there has been some falling-off this year in the Irrigation portion of the Land Revenue, as explained in paragraph 80, but the ground lost will be more than made up next year. In Bombay the Budget Estimate of this year provided for the collection of considerable arrears, and the collections will exceed the Estimate: the absence of arrears reduces the Estimate for next year. In Upper Burma a bad season in the "dry zone" has reduced the collections of thatamedia (house or poll tax) this year. In Lower Burma the season has been favourable and the revenue is progressing.

OPIMUM.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Revenue—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal—Sale of Opium	6,093,265	4,808,376	5,321,390	4,843,800	5,240,400	5,070,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,670,730	1,600,530	1,801,258	1,790,000	1,590,000	1,590,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue .	229,185	218,665	201,109	226,800	226,700	235,300
TOTAL . Rx.	7,993,180	6,627,571	7,323,757	6,860,600	7,057,100	6,895,300
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators including purchase of Opium . . . Rx.	1,388,583	1,670,776	1,417,713	2,533,300	1,882,900	2,340,000
Other Charges . . . Rx.	212,798	194,722	195,792	220,600	194,400	253,900
England . . . £	696	1,278	1,419	700	600	800
Exchange . . . Rx.	419	831	1,181	600	400	600
TOTAL . Rx.	1,602,496	1,876,607	1,616,105	2,755,200	2,078,300	2,595,300
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	48,852	43,353	39,780	37,260	37,695	39,000
Average price . . . R	1,247	1,109	1,338	1,300	1,390	1,300
Chests produced . . .	33,679	40,506	33,329	...	...	...
Chests in Balance, March 31st	34,592	31,745	25,293	...	...	...
Reserve, December 31st .	9,265	1,814	1,279	...	—2,652	...
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export .	27,845½	26,675½	29,577½	27,538½	24,461	24,461
Rate of Duty . . . R	600	600	600 & 650	650	650	650

139. The figures in the above table and the remarks in paragraphs 84 and 115 give all the information that is required regarding the Opium Revenue and Expenditure.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Northern India (a)	2,118,090	1,838,656	1,894,320	1,949,800	1,880,000	1,930,000
Burma (b)	162,213	167,590	118,989	150,300	160,000	165,000
Bengal (b)	2,410,119	2,374,133	2,458,210	2,459,500	2,480,000	2,470,000
Madras (a)	1,721,224	1,629,770	1,795,354	1,819,700	1,960,000	1,820,000
Bombay (a)	2,244,458	2,218,721	2,398,867	2,315,000	2,315,000	2,315,000
TOTAL	8,656,104	8,228,876	8,665,749	8,694,300	8,795,000	8,700,000
Charges	458,707	474,405	498,415	534,100	520,500	566,900

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

140. As explained in paragraph 85, the large increase in the Revised Estimate of Revenue in 1895-96, which occurs almost entirely in Madras, does not indicate an increase in the consumption of a corresponding quantity, but is caused by the payment six months earlier than the rules in that province require of the duty on much of the salt cleared. The administration of the Salt Law is being made more effective in Burma, and the revenue in that province is recovering from the very low level of 1893-94. In India proper, that is excluding Burma, the consumption of salt increases slowly from year to year, and the revenue as a whole increases; the other variations in the figures of the above table are caused chiefly by transfers of demand from one source of supply to another. When the season is unfavourable for the production of salt at the Sambhar Lake, a large portion of the demand is transferred to Baragora salt and the receipts of the Northern India Salt Department diminish, while those in Bombay increase: when the course of trade or of exchange increases or decreases the imports into Calcutta, the quantity supplied from the Northern India Department is diminished or increased; but the total revenue is not affected by these changes in the source of supply.

The Budget Estimate of Revenue is almost the same as that for 1895-96.

The savings in the Revised Estimate of Expenditure for 1895-96 occur partly in Madras and partly in the Northern India Salt Department. The increase in the Estimate for next year is almost entirely in Madras, where the Local Government considers that larger expenditure is required for the proper development of the operations of the Department.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper	2,995,369	3,063,463	3,162,521	3,184,000	3,220,500	3,228,800
Commercial and other Stamps	1,374,200	1,368,399	1,383,285	1,385,600	1,424,300	1,422,900
Other Revenue	78,971	77,489	79,874	78,600	84,200	81,000
TOTAL . Rx.	4,448,540	4,509,351	4,625,680	4,648,200	4,729,000	4,732,700
Charges—						
India Rx.	91,170	92,424	93,211	95,200	94,800	96,600
England (Stores) £	31,277	38,875	45,103	55,600	45,000	46,000
Exchange Rx.	18,817	25,263	37,525	46,300	33,900	34,300
TOTAL . Rx.	141,264	156,562	175,839	197,100	173,700	176,900

141. The Stamp Revenue continues to increase. The increase in the Revised Estimate of 1895-96 is distributed over all the provinces except Burma and the Central Provinces, the large increases being in Bombay Rx. 34,000, the Punjab Rx. 16,000, and Madras Rx. 18,000.

The Sterling Expenditure, for the purchase of stores, was considerably over-estimated in this year's Budget Estimate, and the saving (including Exchange) amounts to Rx. 23,000. There was a small saving in the expenditure in India.

EXCISE.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Budget. Rx.	Revised. Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	1,159,458	1,214,817	1,256,235	1,270,000	1,330,000	1,830,000
North-Western Provinces . . .	549,877	572,202	574,554	580,000	551,000	565,000
Madras	1,211,146	1,287,466	1,367,157	1,370,000	1,435,000	1,445,000
Bombay	1,025,696	1,071,765	1,100,897	1,098,000	1,160,000	1,160,000
Other Provinces	1,296,266	1,242,323	1,228,833	1,216,300	1,241,700	1,244,700
TOTAL	5,242,443	5,388,573	5,527,676	5,534,300	5,717,700	5,744,700
Charges	193,013	193,375	192,809	210,100	207,100	221,500

142. The Excise Revenue also increases rapidly from year to year. The largest increases this year are in Madras Rx. 65,000, Bengal Rx. 60,000, and Bombay Rx. 62,000, and the only two provinces in which the revenue has fallen below the Estimate are the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, in both of which the general prosperity of the population has been affected by bad seasons. The Estimates for next year are generally for the same amount as now expected this year; but in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces the Estimate assumes the recovery of some of the ground lost this year, and in Madras an increase is taken of Rx.10,000 as the extension of the toddy tree tax will add to the revenue.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Budget. Rx.	Revised. Rx.	Rx.
District Local Funds	2,058,273	2,080,643	2,074,933	2,129,800	2,155,200	2,151,800
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	693,011	690,918	692,610	701,100	693,100	692,600
Village Service and Patwaris	840,972	608,886	643,959	695,400	729,300	693,200
Other Cesses	114,242	134,124	129,652	127,700	121,900	132,200
TOTAL	3,706,498	3,514,571	3,541,154	3,654,000	3,699,500	3,669,800
Charges	55,659	53,809	56,438	55,900	55,200	56,600

143. The receipts have declined in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. The great bulk of the increase of the Revised over the Budget Estimate of 1895-96 occurs in Madras, where the cesses constituting the Village Service Funds have yielded a yearly increasing revenue. The rate of those cesses is to be reduced from 9 pies to 8 pies in the rupee from the 1st July next; the consequent reduction in next year's revenue is partially made good by increases in other provinces and in other receipts in Madras.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPORT DUTIES—						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	31,162	35,133	32,238	33,000	31,800	32,400
Liquors—Spirits	541,191	529,505	549,952	543,000	579,400	546,700
Other sorts	69,062	66,046	61,657	59,000	67,300	63,800
Articles of Food and Drink . . . . .	...	18,871	299,515	292,000	314,100	312,300
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	450	3,498	92,740	91,000	98,900	97,200
Silver Bullion and Coin . . . . .	...	3,697	349,192	250,000	311,600	250,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals . . . . .	...	36,230	206,723	206,000	252,900	224,900
Oils	202,309	203,868	323,727	369,000	429,800	397,700
Manufactured Articles . . . . .	...	30,987	586,135	629,500	640,700	648,200
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles . . . . .	...				
Cotton Goods . . . . .	...	...	385,268	1,440,000	1,168,500*	904,700
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	844,174	987,835	2,887,147	3,912,500	3,895,000	3,477,900
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods . . . . .	...	...	10,392	75,000	66,500	115,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	743,356	663,026	906,538	780,200	877,600	838,700
Land Customs and Miscellaneous.	30,103	31,512	50,878	47,000	51,100	50,300
GRAND TOTAL	1,617,633	1,682,373	3,854,955	4,814,700	4,890,200	4,481,900
Charges	140,634	143,736	174,547	210,300	201,000	207,300

144. There has been a change in the law which affects the revenue under this head by the passing, on the 3rd February 1896, of Acts Nos. II and III of 1896. These Acts abolished the Import and Excise Duties at 5 per cent on cotton yarns, reduced the Import Duty on manufactured cotton goods from 5 per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and imposed an Excise Duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on cotton goods of all counts manufactured in Indian mills. These measures involved a sacrifice of Revenue of about Rx. 500,000, that from the Import Duties being largely reduced, and that from the Excise Duties slightly increased; the increase in the amount of the Excise Duties will be somewhat larger in subsequent years than in 1896-97, as the issues from the mills in that year will to some extent be made from the exempted stocks which were ready for issue but not issued on 2nd February, as explained in paragraph 87 above.

A considerable portion of the Revenue thus remitted is made good by the growth of the Revenue from the duties on other articles than cotton. Kerosine Oil and Liquors and the Export Duty on Rice have yielded a specially high revenue this year, and it is assumed that a part of the increase will be retained next year. The imports of silver have been higher than anticipated in the Budget Estimate, but as it is expected that they will decline, the revenue from silver is taken in the Estimate for 1896-97 at the same amount as in that for 1895-96. The Revenue is expanding satisfactorily under all the other heads, and credit is taken in the Estimate for 1896-97 to a moderate extent for the expansion.

The cost of the establishments for collecting the new duties was rather over-estimated in 1895-96, and the Estimate for 1896-97 is placed at a slightly lower figure.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	416,786	435,138	450,557	448,800	456,100	456,070
Other Collections	1,269,355	1,304,033	1,348,503	1,350,400	1,382,600	1,387,200
TOTAL	1,686,141	1,739,171	1,808,060	1,799,200	1,838,700	1,843,200
Charges	30,171	31,060	29,771	31,800	29,900	31,400

145. The moderate but steady increase of Revenue under this head continues, Burma and the Central Provinces being the only provinces which do not share in the general progress.

A review of the history and progress of the assessed taxes for the eight years ending 1893-94 was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd November last.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,591,332	1,723,022	1,631,548	1,642,200	1,636,500	1,732,300
Expenditure	865,225	900,407	913,449	995,100	940,900	1,045,800
NET	726,107	816,615	718,099	647,100	745,600	686,500

146. The Forest Revenue is developing satisfactorily everywhere except in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the small provinces under the direct control of the Government of India. The larger contributions to the increases over the Budget Estimate of 1895-96 of Rx. 44,300 in the Revised Estimate for that year and of Rx. 90,100 in the Estimate for next year are—

	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.
	Rx.	Rx.
Lower Burma	21,000	8,500
Upper Burma	28,400	33,400
Bengal	9,000	46,000
Punjab	11,600	8,500
Madras	18,000	14,600
Bombay	10,400	—7,900

It is not considered safe to count on the high receipts this year in Lower Burma and Bombay being repeated in 1896-97. The specially large increase in Bengal next year is the result of a contract to supply sleepers to the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway: the collection of the sleepers has caused an increase in the expenditure in that Province in 1895-96.

As is usually the case, the Expenditure will be less than the Budget Estimate this year. The increase in the Estimate for 1896-97 is a necessary accompaniment of the increase in Revenue; but it will probably be found that the Local Governments have over-estimated their requirements.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

		Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
India	Rx.	830,418	858,921	808,121	795,900	798,000	839,600
England	£	24,543	10,041	3,789	5,000	13,000	5,000
Exchange	Rx.	14,706	6,525	3,152	4,200	9,800	3,700
TOTAL	Rx.	869,727	875,487	815,062	805,100	820,800	848,300

147. The increase in the Receipts in India in 1896-97 is due to the fact that the instalment of Rx. 40,000 of interest on the Kidderpore Dock Loan, payment of which was postponed for two years in 1894, will be payable next November.

The receipts in England vary with the amount of the Secretary of State's cash balance available for investment. But the larger part of the increase in the Revised Estimate of this year is explained by an exceptional receipt from a Railway Company credited under this head.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
Interest on Debt—							
India		4,267,841	4,273,814	4,573,871	3,633,400	3,763,000	3,707,000
Deduct charged to—							
Irrigation		1,138,386	1,165,558	1,104,115	1,222,400	1,222,600	1,254,100
Railways		3,169,522	3,340,574	3,517,197	3,687,400	3,691,800	3,926,900
Balance charged to Interest Rx.		—40,067	—238,318	—137,441	—1,276,400	—1,151,400	—1,474,000
England	£	2,433,496	2,505,280	2,611,921	2,658,100	2,622,700	2,656,400
Exchange	Rx.	1,464,053	1,628,094	2,173,077	2,215,100	1,977,500	1,980,200
Interest on other Obligations—							
On Savings Bank Balances	Rx.	339,362	367,966	296,968	336,700	309,900	328,800
Other items— including Exchange	"	177,419	183,347	179,492	182,000	183,700	185,300
TOTAL	Rx.	4,374,263	4,446,369	5,124,017	4,115,500	3,942,400	3,676,700
Debt outstanding, March 31st—							
Sterling	£	106,683,767	114,113,792	116,005,826	116,109,492	116,004,226	116,090,526
Rupee Debt—							
4 per cent	Rx.	100,471,572	100,706,332	5,556,946	103,455,778	5,436,846	107,507,640
3½ per cent	"	52,180	3,551,280	95,492,040		96,408,500	
Other Debt	"	2,413,800	1,288,466	3,324,754		1,937,294	
Savings Bank Balances	"	9,774,656	10,322,541	10,535,018	11,043,641	11,111,818	11,862,618

148. As stated in paragraph 95 above, the payments in India of Interest on Debt have been swelled this year by payment of arrears of interest due on discharged and converted 4 per cent paper. The estimate next year includes a small provision for the interest which will be payable for a fraction of the year on the intended new loan.

The Interest on Debt charged to Irrigation and Railways increases with the annual additions to the Capital Expenditure on which that charge is made.

The reduction in the Sterling Charges for Interest on Debt in 1895-96 has been explained in paragraph 105.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
POST OFFICE—						
Revenue	1,488,875	1,561,263	1,631,815	1,687,500	1,703,600	1,770,700
Expenditure	1,518,545	1,557,457	1,606,281	1,662,700	1,631,800	1,692,600
NET	-29,670	+3,806	+25,534	+24,800	+71,800	+78,100
TELEGRAPH—						
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	937,743	959,096	978,697	1,035,800	1,086,800	1,106,400
Expenditure	673,039	684,782	732,044	769,900	738,700	795,200
NET	+264,704	+274,314	+246,653	+265,900	+348,100	+311,200
Capital Expenditure	202,034	217,351	75,904	171,100	166,000	192,800
MINT—						
Revenue	310,335	227,355	35,106	57,700	30,400	37,200
Expenditure	112,007	91,080	51,946	53,800	51,200	52,900
NET	+198,328	+136,275	-16,840	+3,900	-20,800	-15,700

149. The Post Office and Telegraph Departments continue to make satisfactory progress, the net financial result in both Departments improving from year to year. As explained in paragraphs 88 and 124, the increase in the Telegraph receipts has been unusually large this year, and an unusually large increase of expenditure has had to be sanctioned in 1896-97.

150. Now that the Mints are closed, the only receipts of any importance are the percentage charged for coining British dollars (this covers the expenditure which the work involves), and the gain on copper coinage. The amount of silver presented at the Bombay Mint to be coined into dollars has been less than promised. As explained in paragraph 82, the gain on copper coinage, which depends on the amount of coin passed into circulation, is a fluctuating receipt, and is specially low this year: for next year the receipts have been placed at a slightly higher figure than in the Revised Estimate of 1895-96, but still considerably below the average.

The closing of the Mints has rendered possible a considerable reduction of the Expenditure, though not of course to the extent of the diminution in the receipts.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
General Administration { India	1,462,538	1,519,132	1,586,216	1,570,900	1,586,800	1,575,800
General Administration { England	255,545	265,812	273,303	251,900	245,900	251,000
General Administration { Exchange	153,742	172,742	227,384	209,000	185,400	187,500
Law and Justice { Courts	2,877,112	2,996,160	3,070,575	3,128,500	3,089,200	3,112,400
Law and Justice { Jails	918,060	924,053	905,140	957,700	942,000	972,300
Police	3,873,645	3,919,785	3,989,003	4,097,100	4,009,800	4,113,900
Marine { Imperial (a)	703,088	595,675	531,281	611,400	615,400	578,400
Marine { Provincial	154,021	158,581	141,361	156,500	141,300	167,100
Education	1,437,024	1,471,761	1,511,223	1,587,300	1,539,000	1,648,100
Ecclesiastical	168,107	176,602	185,521	195,400	191,900	195,700
Medical	941,642	979,122	1,015,230	1,044,600	1,031,500	1,073,900
Political	842,117	965,828	897,584	1,057,000	1,057,700	980,600
Scientific and Minor Departments	473,271	492,287	501,388	511,300	512,800	542,200
TOTAL Rx.	14,259,912	14,637,840	14,835,209	15,379,500	15,148,700	15,399,500

(a) Includes Upper Burma charges.

151. Most of the expenditure under this group is Provincial, and is of a kind which must increase with the increase in efficiency and working power of the administration. The rise in exchange has diminished the increase this year and next by reducing the amount payable as Exchange Compensation Allowance. The only other matter which need be separately noticed is that the political charges connected with the Chitral Relief Expedition and the subsequent occupation of Chitral and its communications have increased the political expenditure this year by about Rs. 20,000. The increase next year caused by the decision to occupy Chitral and its communications is estimated at Rx. 22,000. This is a permanent increase, which will continue in future years, though it may be possible to effect some reduction in the amount of it. There will also be new charges in 1896-97 of about Rx. 7,500 on account of the new political establishments in Waziristan and other places on the middle portion of the North-Western Frontier: this is in addition to the increased allowances to tribes on the Bannu and Derajat Frontier of Rx. 10,400, for which the Budget Estimate of 1895-96 made provision to the extent of Rx. 11,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97 Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Territorial and Political Pensions	541,592	508,443	471,077	474,400	459,400	455,500
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—						
India	1,335	1,548	1,271	1,000	1,100	1,100
England	207,826	197,521	220,651	218,000	224,000	226,000
Exchange	125,033	128,362	183,578	181,700	168,900	168,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—						
India	881,190	910,547	944,865	962,600	968,700	997,900
England	1,810,546	1,784,051	1,788,908	1,812,500	1,825,300	1,846,500
Exchange	1,089,270	1,159,393	1,488,343	1,510,400	1,376,300	1,376,500
Stationery and Printing	647,973	683,181	695,189	697,500	712,100	715,500
Miscellaneous	233,075	273,831	271,823	245,600	229,100	242,800
TOTAL Rx.	5,537,840	5,646,877	6,065,705	6,103,700	5,964,900	6,030,300

152. The general remarks regarding the heads included in this group made in previous Financial Statements need not be repeated. There is nothing requiring special remark this year.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	70,841	496	10,258	5,000	10,500	75,000
Construction of Protective Railways	984,469	1,060,954	556,867	...	534,800	473,500
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	60,793	56,351	43,110	50,000	40,200	50,000
TOTAL	1,116,103	1,117,801	610,235	55,000	585,500	598,500
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account	383,897	371,768	389,765	366,800	414,500	401,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,500,000	1,489,569	1,000,000	421,800	1,000,000	1,000,000

153. The explanations required regarding this group will be found in paragraphs 1 to 7, 96, 126 and 127.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
STATE RAILWAYS—						
Gross Receipts	15,814,807	16,879,107	18,152,155	18,001,900	18,375,100	18,322,100
Working Expenses	7,944,868	8,263,975	8,791,031	8,697,000	9,033,700	9,010,800
Interest and other Charges—						
India Rx.	3,180,215	3,358,968	3,532,222	3,702,600	3,706,400	3,943,100
England £	3,578,193	3,589,593	3,584,284	3,585,100	3,563,300	3,612,000
Exchange Rx.	2,152,731	2,332,751	2,982,068	2,087,600	2,704,100	2,692,600
Net Result	—1,041,200	—666,180	—737,450	—970,400	—655,400	—936,400
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Traffic Receipts . . Rx.	3,244,413	3,383,812	3,050,311	3,495,000	3,270,000	3,233,000
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India	614,020	607,753	638,588	620,200	535,500	632,400
England £	2,145,297	2,154,720	2,154,714	2,161,300	2,161,600	2,160,700
Exchange Rx.	1,290,665	1,400,277	1,792,688	1,801,100	1,629,800	1,610,700
Net Result	—805,569	—778,938	—1,535,679	—1,087,600	—1,056,900	—1,170,800
Other Receipts	17,883	34,054	41,694	39,900	20,200	28,100
Other Charges	18,166	124,439	117,054	130,100	100,600	195,200
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31st—						
Expenditure by Government .	110,202,677	114,277,052	118,718,037	122,616,552	122,884,737	128,879,437
Ditto by Companies	23,513,080	24,261,335	24,937,833	25,673,335	25,988,633	28,980,133
TOTAL	133,715,707	138,538,387	143,655,870	148,289,887	148,873,370	157,859,570
Miles open on 1st April . . .	13,106	13,461	13,806	14,166	14,146	14,872
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on 1st April . . .	2,588	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,587

* 154. The variations in the Estimates of Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways have been explained in paragraphs 90, 97, 116, and 128.

The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways exceeds the Budget Estimate for 1895-96 by a small amount only, namely, Rx. 36,500. The small increase of the Interest charges in India in 1895-96 over the Budget Estimate is due to additional Capital Expenditure having been sanctioned after the issue of the Financial Statement: the difference would have been much larger but for the fact that in the Budget Estimate the Capital Expenditure to the end of 1894-95 was over-estimated by Rx. 189,115. The small increase in the Sterling Interest charges is caused by the East Indian Railway having issued debentures for £150,000 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Exchange on the Sterling payments of Interest is less by Rx. 283,500, due to the rise in the rate of exchange: this is the item which causes the bulk of the improvement of Rx. 315,000 in the net result of the working of State Railways.

In 1896-97 the net Receipts of State Railways are practically the same as in the Budget Estimate for 1895-96. The Interest Charges in India are greater

by Rx. 240,500, caused by the progress of Capital Expenditure. The Sterling Interest Charges are greater by £26,900 in consequence chiefly of the issue of debentures by the East Indian Railway Company, the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company, the Indian Midland Railway Company, and the Assam-Bengal Railway Company. The Exchange on Sterling Interest is less by Rx. 295,000; and this large saving more than counterbalances the increases under the Interest Charges in India and England, and makes the net result better than that of the Budget Estimate of 1895-96 by Rx. 34,000.

155. The diminutions of the net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways this year and next have been explained in paragraphs 78 and 113; and the decrease in the payment of Surplus Profits in 1895-96 in paragraph 103: the Sterling Interest Charges remain practically the same. As in the case of State Railways, it is the reduction of the charge for Exchange—Rx. 171,300 in 1895-96 and Rx. 190,400 in 1896-97—which mainly accounts for the improvement of the net result of the working of Guaranteed Railways in the Revised Estimate for 1895-96 and which largely covers the falling off in the net receipts and the increase in the surplus profits in the Estimate of 1896-97.

156. The Railway Revenue on the whole shows fair progress from year to year. The Estimates of Revenue for 1896-97 have been framed with considerable caution, which is deemed necessary in view of the experience of this year, and of the fact that the failure of the winter rains in the north of India will cause scanty harvests, and will probably reduce the traffic of the more important Railways.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue { Direct Receipts .	1,510,730	1,349,685	1,370,587	1,350,300	1,265,200	1,743,700
{ Land Revenue .	722,306	746,926	776,139	929,700	850,100	929,900
Expenditure { Working Expenses .	793,951	788,957	799,759	813,200	791,400	820,700
{ Interest .	1,138,386	1,165,558	1,194,115	1,222,400	1,222,600	1,254,100
NET	+300,699	+142,096	+152,852	+244,400	+107,300	+598,800
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct	185,866	199,798	192,080	204,300	203,800	209,700
Expenditure	1,008,142	908,052	958,906	1,014,900	1,000,300	1,128,800
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31st .	28,923,097	29,679,280	30,343,404	31,106,480	31,109,404	31,921,104

157. The figures in the above table and the explanations in paras. 80, 81 and 118 give all the information required regarding Major Irrigation Works. It need only be added that the decrease of Rx. 21,800 in the Revised Estimate of working expenses is due to the curtailment of expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh necessitated by the financial straits.

158. The receipts from Minor Works in 1896-97 are expected to be slightly higher (Rx. 5,400) than in 1895-96, owing to the current rabi season in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh being favourable for canal irrigation. The expenditure of 1896-97 will exceed the Budget Estimate of 1895-96 by Rx. 113,900, owing chiefly to provision having been made for larger outlay on the Cooum improvement scheme in Madras and for new irrigation works in Upper and Lower Burma.

159. The financial results obtained during 1893-94 and 1894-95 from Irrigation Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are given below :—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
MAJOR WORKS.		Rx.	Rx.
<i>Capital Outlay—</i>			
Direct and Indirect	{ During the year To end of year	780,660 31,031,280	695,032 31,731,986
<i>Revenue Account—</i>			
Gross Revenue		2,130,271	2,182,413
Maintenance and Working		875,620	888,558
Net Revenue		1,254,651	1,293,855
Interest		1,165,554	1,194,115
Net Profit		89,097	99,740
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year		4.04	4.08
MINOR WORKS.			
<i>Capital Outlay—</i>			
Direct and Indirect	{ During the year To end of year	85,512 4,821,615	70,531 4,849,733
<i>Revenue Account—</i>			
Gross Revenue		560,806	536,014
Maintenance and Working		228,781	262,070
Net Revenue		332,025	273,944
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year		6.89	5.06

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. On Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>MILITARY WORKS—</i>	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
In Upper Burma	169,437	150,448	90,467	91,800	81,800	85,400
Elsewhere	1,027,362	1,030,160	917,484	1,074,500	1,071,000	1,148,000
Deduct receipts	45,274	45,894	59,654	45,800	50,000	50,000
Net	1,151,525	1,134,714	948,297	1,120,500	1,102,800	1,183,400
<i>CIVIL WORKS—</i>						
<i>Imperial—</i>						
Expenditure	772,731	836,288	655,009	796,300	774,200	850,300
Receipts	56,438	59,254	60,365	62,300	61,900	59,300
<i>Provincial—</i>						
Expenditure	2,162,357	2,116,812	1,991,074	2,077,000	2,086,500	2,306,000
Receipts	285,329	292,660	295,474	275,800	302,000	274,400
<i>Local—</i>						
Expenditure	1,714,593	1,677,144	1,698,767	1,777,400	1,746,600	1,750,900
Receipts	266,147	276,546	276,084	268,500	284,800	280,900

160. The increases of Expenditure in 1896-97 have been explained in paragraphs 132 and 133.

ARMY SERVICES.

	Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96.		1896-97, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
EFFECTIVE SERVICES—						
<i>Regimental Pay and Allowances—</i>						
India Rx.	7,327,119	7,889,626	8,348,840	8,604,500	8,658,100	8,634,700
England £	1,327,172	1,070,434	1,100,282	1,100,000	1,053,500	1,088,000
Exchange Rx.	798,460	695,651	915,417	916,700	794,400	811,100
TOTAL "	9,452,751	9,655,731	10,364,539	10,621,200	10,506,000	10,533,800
Less—Receipts . . "	14,155	12,018	8,040	7,900	7,400	7,700
Net "	9,438,596	9,643,713	10,356,499	10,613,300	10,498,600	10,526,100
<i>Commissariat—</i>						
India Rx.	3,664,059	3,402,755	3,127,955	3,392,900	3,060,600	3,887,800
England £	42,567	30,864	22,720	19,700	24,400	16,600
Exchange Rx.	25,610	20,057	18,902	16,400	18,400	12,400
TOTAL "	3,732,236	3,453,676	3,169,577	3,429,000	3,103,400	3,916,800
Less—Receipts . . "	412,173	443,707	447,666	456,800	432,500	448,200
Net "	3,320,063	3,009,969	2,721,911	2,972,200	2,670,900	3,468,600
<i>Ordnance—</i>						
India Rx.	790,195	830,074	828,120	906,300	827,500	970,400
England £	593,772	557,264	330,784	419,000	340,500	387,500
Exchange Rx.	357,228	362,147	275,207	349,200	256,700	288,800
TOTAL "	1,741,195	1,749,485	1,434,111	1,674,500	1,424,700	1,646,700
Less—Receipts . . "	114,658	104,350	197,079	94,800	106,300	106,700
Net "	1,626,537	1,645,135	1,237,032	1,579,700	1,318,400	1,540,000
<i>Other Heads—</i>						
Expenditure . . . Rx.	3,736,616	3,743,641	4,006,466	4,265,900	5,574,800	4,028,000
Receipts "	243,463	199,801	253,599	189,900	290,300	203,500
Net "	3,493,153	3,543,840	3,752,867	4,076,000	5,284,500	3,824,500
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—						
India Rx.	931,156	938,666	903,410	922,400	912,600	919,500
England £	2,388,297	2,250,122	2,302,415	2,334,600	2,316,100	2,366,200
Exchange Rx.	1,436,860	1,462,276	1,915,573	1,945,500	1,746,300	1,763,900
TOTAL "	4,756,313	4,651,064	5,121,398	5,202,500	4,975,000	5,049,600
Less—Receipts . . "	79,871	90,350	103,813	102,200	114,200	113,000
Net "	4,676,442	4,560,714	5,017,585	5,100,300	4,860,800	4,936,600
GRAND TOTAL—						
India Rx.	15,589,091	15,964,836	16,245,960	17,079,500	18,208,200	17,480,100
England £	4,888,796	4,417,792	4,285,043	4,430,500	4,205,100	4,408,500
Exchange Rx.	2,941,224	2,870,969	3,565,088	3,692,100	3,170,600	3,286,300
TOTAL "	23,419,111	23,253,597	24,096,091	25,193,100	25,583,900	25,174,900
Less—Receipts . . "	864,320	850,226	1,010,197	851,600	950,700	879,100
Net "	22,554,791	22,403,371	23,085,894	24,341,500	24,633,200	24,295,800

161. The course of Army Expenditure follows the same general lines as in the last few years. The Expenditure in India continues to increase and the Sterling Expenditure to decrease. The re-arming of the troops and batteries with new rifles and guns caused heavy expenditure on Military Stores which began in 1887-88, and the Sterling Expenditure increased from that year onwards to 1892-93, when it reached its maximum: since then it has declined, the re-armament having been completed. In the Revised Estimate for 1895-96 the Sterling Expenditure is less than the Budget Estimate of the year by £225,400: the Estimate for

1896-97, though it exceeds the Revised Estimate, is less than the Budget Estimate of 1895-96 by £22,000.

The increase of the Expenditure in India occurs this year and next in spite of the fact that one cause which has for many years past increased the expenditure has now turned in the other direction and effects a considerable saving: in the Exchange Compensation Allowances charged under Army the rise in the rate of exchange causes a saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1895-96, of Rx. 53,700 in 1895-96, and of Rx. 130,200 in 1896-97, and in the pay of the British Troops the rise causes a saving in 1896-97 of Rx. 53,200. A fall in the prices of food-grains and fodder also secures a saving of Rx. 170,000 in 1895-96 and of Rx. 60,000 in 1896-97.

The particular causes which account this year and next for the increase of Army Expenditure in India, notwithstanding the savings just mentioned, are the Chitral Relief Expedition in 1895-96, the completion of measures of preparation for Mobilisation in 1896-97, and in both years the permanent occupation of Chitral and its communications after the withdrawal of the Relief Force.

The total expenditure incurred in India in connection with the Chitral Relief Force is estimated at Rx. 1,734,700, of which Rx. 67,200 was incurred in 1894-95, Rx. 1,647,500 is expected to be spent in 1895-96, and Rx. 20,000 will remain over for payment in 1896-97. There will also be an expenditure of £16,000 in England this year to replace stores issued to the Relief Force. The occupation of Chitral and its communications will cost, under Army, this year Rx. 102,200 and next year Rx. 231,700. That occupation also involves additional expenditure under other heads of the Estimates.

The measures of preparation for mobilisation and the reasons for undertaking them have been described above in paragraph 45. The total cost of them in 1896-97 will be Rx. 494,900, of which Rx. 434,800 will be non-recurring initial expenditure and Rx. 60,100 recurring: in subsequent years the recurring charges, for the maintenance of transport animals and the replacement of stores, will be greater, the normal recurring charges for a full year being estimated at Rx. 129,700.

The rise in the rate of exchange causes a large saving in the Exchange on Sterling Expenditure: this saving is sufficient to reduce the total expenditure on the Army in 1896-97 to an amount slightly below the Budget Estimate of 1895-96.

The Revised Estimate of 1895-96 and the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 include Rx. 362,500 and Rx. 382,500 respectively on account of Extra Army Expenditure in Upper Burma.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

162. The following table shows the expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

	Rx.
To end of 1886-87	150,409
1886-87	325,626
1887-88	456,017
1888-89	789,595
1889-90	689,481
1890-91	491,837
1891-92	604,848
1892-93	458,060
1893-94	324,974
1894-95	217,867
1895-96, Budget Estimate Rx. 154,700; Revised Estimate .	110,500
1896-97, Budget	57,500
	<hr/> 4,676,714 <hr/>

The expenditure on Special Defences has now been practically completed. The sum provided for expenditure in 1896-97 should be enough to complete the

Special Defences programme as far as is considered necessary. The total expenditure falls short of the sum of Rx. 5,030,000 sanctioned for the Defences as it has been decided not to proceed at present with certain inland defences contemplated in the original programme.

It may be of interest to give a short general description of what has been accomplished, which will be enough to show how greatly this expenditure has added to the defensive strength of India.

The expenditure has sufficed to provide efficient coast defences, armed with modern breech-loading guns, for Aden, Karachi, Bombay, the Hooghly, and Rangoon; also to provide seven first class torpedo-boats, two torpedo gun-boats ("Assaye" and "Plassey"), a new armament for the turret-ships "Abyssinia" and "Magdala," and a number of armed guard-boats.

Inland, a large sum has been spent on defences and military establishments at Quetta, including an advanced position covering the place, strategic roads, and defences for various bridges, tunnels, etc., on the Sindh-Pishin Railway. The Indus crossings at Attock and Sukkur have been defended; an entrenched position has been formed at Rawal Pindi, and a defensible post at Multan; an arsenal has been established at Ferozepore; and a variety of minor works, such as defences for some important railway bridges and remodelling existing inland defences, have been carried out.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

163. As explained in paragraph 205 of the Financial Statement of March 1895, the programme for Capital Expenditure as it then stood contemplated the expenditure of Rx. 4,400,000 in each of the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

The importance attached to progress in the construction of railways subsequently led to additions to these amounts. The Budget Estimate of 1895-96, which was prepared for the sum named, was increased by grants equal to the expenditure proposed in the year on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and aggregating Rx. 1,124,100. This increased grant was distributed thus—

	Rx.
Railways	4,774,100
Irrigation Works	750,000

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company, however, has not been able to spend the whole of its grant, and the whole of the grant for Irrigation Works has not been spent. The Revised Estimate for 1895-96 accordingly amounts for Railways to Rx. 4,157,000, and for Irrigation Works to Rx. 705,000. Of the Railway Expenditure the sum of Rx. 534,800 is taken against the Famine Grant as Expenditure on Protective Railways.

The additions made in 1896-97 to the sum of Rx. 4,400,000 are—

	Rx.
For the Assam-Bengal Railway	1,198,600
(this is in addition to an expenditure equivalent to £316,100 to be covered by additional capital and debentures which the Company will raise in England).	
For the East Indian Railway	112,200
(this is in addition to expenditure equivalent to £414,700 to be covered by the estimated unexpended portion of the £150,000 debentures raised by the Company during 1895-96, and by £400,000 debentures to be issued by the East Indian Railway Company in England during 1896-97).	
For the Tirhoot Railway	400,000
For the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway	620,000

The total grant in 1896-97 thus becomes Rx. 6,730,200, which is thus distributed:—

	Rx.
Railways	5,980,200
Irrigation Works	750,000

Of the Railway Grant Rx. 473,500 is shown against the Famine Grant as expenditure on Protective Railways.

Even the above total does not exhaust the expenditure on the construction of Railways contemplated next year. The following further lines are also to be constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Probable Approximate expenditure in 1896-97. Rx.
Extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Midnapur, Calcutta, and Cuttack	1,578,600
An extension of the Indian-Midland Railway from Saugor to Katni	836,400
Extensions of the Bengal and North Western Railway to Benares	600,000
The Southern Punjab Railway from Delhi to Samasata	1,000,000
The South Behar Railway	240,000
The Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway	124,000
TOTAL	4,379,000

These Companies are all either guaranteed or assisted by the Government.

Including the expenditure by the Assam-Bengal and the East Indian Railway Companies from Capital raised in England, the total of the programme for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works in 1896-97 accordingly exceeds twelve crores of rupees.

48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION.

164. The Budget grant for 1894-95 amounted to Rx. 3,450,000 as under:—

	Rx.
Amount provided under "Not charged to Revenue"	4,000,000
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	550,000
Leaving for Railways under 48	3,450,000

The Revised Estimate for 1894-95 provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 4,610,000 as under:—

	Rx.
Amount provided under "Not charged to Revenue"	5,200,000
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	590,000
Leaving for Railways under 48	4,610,000

against which the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 4,408,953, thus falling short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 201,047 and exceeding the Budget provision by Rx. 958,953. Of moneys placed at his disposal up to 30th November 1894 (date of despatch of indents from India), the Secretary of State was unable to spend £123,789, which sum, with exchange and charges upon it, amounted to Rx. 227,913.

165. The amounts provided for Railway Construction this year and next are, as explained above, Revised Estimate, 1895-96, Rx. 4,157,000, and Budget Estimate, 1896-97, Rx. 5,980,200, the distribution of which is as follows:—

	Revised Estimate, 1895-96. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97. Rx.
<i>Expenditure by State Agency—</i>		
Open lines—		
North Western	199,100	289,900
Oudh and Rohilkhand, including Luck- now-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Kampur- Moradabad	135,900	83,800
Eastern Bengal	141,600	407,500
Burma	—11,000	42,800
Warora Colliery	—7,000	13,500
Umaria Colliery	5,300	5,400
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	2,300	400
Petroleum operations, Baluchistan	—500	...
Bellary-Kistna	100	...
TOTAL	465,800	843,300
Lines under construction—		
East Coast, including Bezwada Exten- sion	690,000	197,800
Mu Valley	121,900	100,000
Mandalay-Kunlon	50,000	620,000
Rae-Bareli-Benares	60,000	240,000
North Western Railway—Gradient Im- provement Works	3,900	—10,000
Mari-Attock	259,800	300,000
Mushkaf-Bolan	208,200	195,000
Kotri-Rohri	675,700	511,000
Wazirabad-Lyallpur	207,100	92,500
Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra (Linking up scheme)	110,200	9,600
Bezwada-Madras	140,000	800,000
TOTAL	2,526,800	3,055,900
TOTAL STATE AGENCY	2,992,600	3,899,200
<i>Expenditure by Agency or Companies—</i>		
Open lines—		
East Indian	555,000	850,000
Rajputana-Malwa system	104,200	96,900
Tirhoot	60,300	32,500
Bhopal	5,100	3,000
Wardha Coal	700	7,500
Dhond and Manmad	21,600	4,000
South Indian	45,000	50,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	2,000	4,000
TOTAL	793,900	1,047,900

	Revised Estimate, 1895-96. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97. Rx.
Lines under construction—		
Godhra-Rutlam	31,600	...*
Assam-Bengal { Land Part I	85,000	150,000
{ Construction Part II	1,353,300	1,600,000
Rutlam-Ujjain	131,600	47,500
Bezwada-Madras (Madras-Ennore Sec- tion)	43,000	...
Tirhoot Railway extensions . . . . .	...	400,000
TOTAL	1,644,500	2,197,500
 Total Companies' Agency	 2,438,400	 3,245,400
 TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	 5,431,000	 7,144,600
Add—Reserve	36,600	92,100
 TOTAL	 5,467,600	 7,236,700
 Deduct—Amount provided for		
East Indian Rail- way from deben- tures raised by		
Company	245,000	737,800
Subscribed capital and deben- tures of the Assam-Bengal		
Railway Company	976,300	552,000
	1,221,300	1,289,800
 GRANT AVAILABLE	 4,246,300	 5,946,900
 Stores	 —89,300	 33,300
	4,157,000	5,980,200

* Included with Rajputana-Malwa Railway system.

49.—IRRIGATION—CONSTRUCTION.

166. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are—

Accounts, 1892-93.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.	1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	1896-97. Budget.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
531,091	681,684	594,145	700,000	705,000	750,000

The difference of Rx. 5,000 between the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1895-96 was transferred from the extra grant made for railways in the course of the year. The Budget grant provides for an increased allotment in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

167. The following are the usual details of the Home Treasury transactions:—

	Budget, 1895-96.	Revised, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	17,000,000	18,300,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred . . . . .	...	...	2,400,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	3,311,500	794,900	2,952,000
Deposits and Advances, net	—1,300	—4,300	4,900
<i>Add—Opening Balance</i>	2,446,164	2,503,124	3,794,724
TOTAL	22,756,364	21,593,724	25,651,624
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,739,600	15,490,700	15,735,300
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	849,600	708,000	1,247,100
Permanent Debt discharged . . . . .	...	1,600	2,313,700
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account	3,733,700	927,800	3,580,100
On account of Remittances from India, net	757,000	670,900	311,600
<i>Add—Closing Balance</i>	1,676,464	3,794,724	2,463,824
TOTAL	22,756,364	21,593,724	25,651,624

168. In the Budget Estimate of 1895-96, the net disbursements of the Home Treasury were taken at £17,769,700: it was proposed to provide £17,000,000 of this by the sale of Bills on India, and to meet the balance, £769,700, by a reduction of the cash balances. According to the Revised Estimates the net disbursements will be £17,008,400, an amount practically equal to the original estimate of drawings of the year, and no encroachment on the cash balances would be necessary even if the Secretary of State's drawings were limited to about £17,000,000. The Secretary of State has, however, taken advantage of the trade demands to increase his drawings in 1895-96 by a corresponding reduction in the amount that would otherwise have been drawn in 1896-97. The total drawings in the current year are now expected to be £18,300,000 and the cash balances on 31st March 1896-97 to be £2,118,260 in excess of the Budget Estimate.

1895-96.
General Summary.

169. No addition to the sterling debt has been made in 1895-96, but in accordance with the intention announced in paragraph 237 of the last Financial Statement, a temporary loan of £2,000,000 was raised in the year to repay that amount of India Bills due for repayment on the 12th May 1895. The India Bills were issued in May 1895, having a currency of twelve months. They were taken up at a price which results in an average rate of interest of £1-4s. 7d. per cent per annum.

1895-96.
Sterling loans.

170. The net issues to Railway Companies in England in 1895-96 are now estimated to be £132,900 against £422,200 entered in the Budget Estimate, showing a reduction of £289,300. The following are the details:—

	Budget.	Revised.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Subscribed capital —		
(a) State Lines	1,701,200	783,300
(b) Guaranteed Lines	1,607,300	...
Miscellaneous	3,000	11,600
TOTAL	3,311,500	794,900

ISSUES.		
For discharge of debentures—		
(a) State Railways	1,171,200	...
(b) Guaranteed Lines	1,607,300	...
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
State Railways	325,100	359,100
Guaranteed Lines	630,100	568,700
TOTAL	3,733,700	927,800

It was intended to replace Indian Midland Railway Debentures for £1,171,200 and Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railway Debentures for £1,607,300 by fresh capital, but the debentures have been renewed. On the other hand, the Revised Estimate includes a receipt of £250,700 raised by the Indian Midland Railway Company for expenditure on the Saugor-Katni Railway.

The Estimates of the demands of the Companies for Stores, Establishment Charges, etc., have proved too high, except for the Bengal Central, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways. The increase in the case of the last two lines is due to expenditure on the Cuttack-Midnapore-Sini and the Saugor-Katni lines.

171. The reduction in the net Remittances to India of £86,100 is the difference between an increase in the receipts of £210,300 and an increase in the total payments of £124,200. The more important items of increase in the receipts are—

- (1) £149,200 paid by the East Indian Railway Company which issued debentures for £150,000 under the authority of the East Indian Railway Company's Act, being local Act of Parliament 58 and 59 Vict., Cap. 20.
- (2) £32,000 on account of remittances of officers and men of the Hongkong Regiment and Asiatic Artillery; and
- (3) repayment, to the extent of £11,000, of advances at Zanzibar in connection with the Uganda Administration.

As regards the payments, the advances for the purchase of stores for the East Indian and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £214,500, but this excess is counterbalanced to some extent by smaller family and miscellaneous remittances to England through Government.

1895-96.
Remittances to
India.

172. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1896-97, excluding ¹⁸⁹⁶⁻⁹⁷ Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £17,917,200, against £17,769,700 in ^{Home Treasury.—} the Budget Estimate of 1895-96. The Secretary of State's present estimate of ^{Ways and Means.} drawings in 1895-96 exceeds the requirements of the year by about £1,300,000, and this excess diminishes the requirements in 1896-97. It is therefore the present intention of the Secretary of State to draw in 1896-97 £16,500,000 only by Bills on India.

173. No increase in the sterling debt in 1896-97 is contemplated at present, but it is intended to issue India Stock for £2,400,000 in order to discharge £2,000,000 India Debentures falling due on the 16th August 1896, and £313,700 South Indian Railway Debentures falling due on the 1st July 1896. It is also intended to issue India Bills for £2,000,000 to repay the same amount of Bills falling due on the 11th of May 1896.

174. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

175. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in ^{Ways and Means} India:— ^{in India.}

	1895-96.		1896-97.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
RECEIPTS.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	28,902,100	28,122,100	27,928,300
2. Rupee Loan	...	...	4,000,000
3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net	522,300	653,500	831,100
4. Other items, net	754,300	1,220,200	47,500
5. <i>For Remittance to Secretary of State, net</i>	754,500	693,900	295,500
<i>Add—Opening Balance</i>	22,679,488	22,529,488	16,500,488
TOTAL	53,612,688	53,219,188	50,029,888
OUTGOINGS.			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	623,300	—383,000	886,400
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	2,842,400	3,085,400	4,080,000
8. Rupee debt discharged	890,100	591,100	275,000
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net	513,400	297,400	406,100
10. <i>Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net</i>	196,800	144,200	1,526,400
11. Council Bills— <i>Sterling Amount</i>	17,706,800	18,743,700	16,503,400
12. Do. <i>Exchange</i>	14,777,200	14,239,900	12,290,600
<i>Add—Closing Balance</i>	16,062,688	16,500,488	14,055,988
TOTAL	53,612,688	53,219,188	50,029,888

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

1895-96.

General Summary.

176. The net transactions of the year 1895-96 as now estimated reduce the cash balances by Rx. 6,029,000 as compared with the reduction of Rx. 6,616,800 anticipated in the Budget Estimate. This improvement of Rx. 587,800 is the balance of a number of differences. There were larger issues from treasuries in consequence of the additions to the Railway Capital expenditure as already explained in paragraph 160, and of the increased payments for Council Bills. On the other hand, the net result of the deposit and loan transactions did not reduce the balances to the extent anticipated. The year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 16,500,488.

1896-97.

Main Features.

177. The large excess of the cash balances in India over our requirements caused by the failure to sell Council Bills in 1893-94 has now been exhausted, and the Government of India are obliged, with effect from the year 1896-97, to have recourse to the usual rupee loan for Public Works. The total estimate of capital expenditure of Government not charged to Revenue amounts to Rx. 6,256,700 including Rx. 1,198,000 on account of the Assam-Bengal Railway, Rx. 112,200 for the East Indian Railway, and Rx. 400,000 for the Tirhoot Railway extension. In addition to this, we have undertaken to advance in 1896-97 Rx. 1,150,000 to the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies, as explained in paragraph 181 below, for expenditure on new extensions through their agency. The total of the Government outlay and advances to Companies above mentioned amounts to Rx. 7,406,700. This demand we propose to meet by a new rupee loan of Rx. 4,000,000, and by a reduction in the cash balances in India of Rx. 2,444,500. The payments of Council Bills in 1896-97 as entered in the Estimates will be Rx. 28,800,000 including Exchange, or Rx. 3,684,000 less than the corresponding figure in the Budget Estimates of 1895-96.

New Rupee Loan.

178. The Government of India require a minimum cash balance of between eight and nine crores distributed over all the Treasuries in India in November and December, and the amount of the new Loan has been fixed at Rx. 4,000,000 as it is estimated that that sum will be required in order to prevent the balance on 30th November 1896 falling below the minimum. Although it is the present intention of the Government of India to raise a loan of four crores in 1896-97, full liberty is reserved, as usual, to alter the programme as now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

Savings Banks.

179. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	656,300	224,000	880,300
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94	179,900	368,000	547,900
1894-95	—84,500	297,000	212,500
1895-96 Budget	102,800	336,700	439,500
1895-96 Revised	266,900	309,900	576,800
1896-97 Budget	422,000	326,800	750,800

As explained in paragraph 244 of the last Financial Statement, the reduction in the Savings Bank rate of interest from $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, which took effect from the 1st of April 1894, checked the increase in the deposits. The check appears to have been temporary only, and the deposits now show a tendency to increase. The figures for deposits, including interest, in the above table include Rx. 89,300 in the Revised Estimate of 1895-96 and Rx. 94,400 in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 on account of the deposits of Provident Institutions.

180. The net issues on account of loans in 1895-96 are now expected to be Rx. 297,400 against Rx. 513,400 entered in the Budget Estimate, a reduction of Rx. 216,000. This reduction is made up of an increase in the recoveries of Rx. 54,200 and a decrease in the advances of Rx. 161,800. As usual, the Provincial Governments did not fully utilise their allotments: the largest lapses occur in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal and Bombay. On the other hand, the Revised Estimate includes an additional allotment of Rx. 37,300 made during the year for expenditure on the Madras Harbour Works. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate of 1896-97 for net issues on account of loans to the extent of Rx. 406,100. The amount includes a special provision of Rx. 50,000 in Madras for advances to cultivators in connection with the early occupation of waste lands commanded by the Periyar Irrigation Project, and Rx. 40,000 on account of advances in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh affected by the recent scarcity.

181. This head shows the operations of Railway Companies upon their deposit accounts. The net withdrawals in India in 1896-97 will be specially large, as it has been arranged to supply from Government balances Rx. 750,000 to the Bengal-Nagpore Railway for expenditure on the Cuttack-Midnapore-Sini Extension, and Rx. 400,000 to the Indian Midland Railway for expenditure in India on the Saugor-Katni Section of the line. During the course of the year a question has been raised whether some of the Railway Companies should not be allowed to raise a portion of their capital in India by means of rupee-debentures on the guarantee of the Government. On a consideration of all the factors of the problem and especially in view of the limited amount of capital in India available for investment it has been decided, for the present, in the interest as well of the Railway Companies as of the Government, that, so long as the conditions of the Indian money market remain as they now are, all money which it is decided to raise in rupees in India for railway construction, with the exception of small loans for feeder lines, shall be raised by the Government whether the construction of the railways is undertaken by the State or by Companies. It is in accordance with this decision that provision has been made for the advances by the Government of the amounts mentioned above.

182. The capital expenditure on the East Indian Railway has hitherto been met out of the ordinary allotment for State outlay on Railway Construction. The total amount of this allotment is fixed from year to year in accordance with the recommendations of the Railway Committee of 1884, and in distributing the amount at their disposal the Government are necessarily obliged to consider the urgency of the various demands made upon their limited resources. It has not therefore been found practicable to allot in recent years, for expenditure on the East Indian Railway and its extensions, the full amounts that have been considered requisite for the proper development of the undertaking. To meet this difficulty application was made to Parliament for the necessary authority, and under an Act of Parliament of 1895, power has been obtained by the Company to raise, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, funds required for the improvement and extension of the East Indian Railway by the issue of debentures or debenture stock on such conditions as may be approved by him. In exercise of this power, the Company raised £150,000 in 1895-96 by means of debentures bearing

interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for the raising of £400,000 in 1896-97. In addition to expenditure out of capital raised under the newly conferred power, the Estimates provide for Expenditure on the line by the Government of Rx. 112,200 in 1896-97.

Section VII.—Summary.

183. The principal features in this Statement are—

- (1) The Accounts of 1894-95 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 693,110, after providing for the expenditure of Rx. 556,867 involved in raising the Famine Grant to Rx. 1,000,000.
- (2) The Revised Estimates of 1895-96 show a surplus of Rx. 951,400, being an increase of Rx. 905,200 over the surplus entered in the Budget Estimate of the year. The partial restoration of the Famine Grant to the same extent as in 1894-95 has added Rx. 534,800 to the expenditure. The Chitral Expedition is expected to cost this year Rx. 1,647,500, while the Budget Estimate made a provision of only Rx. 150,000 for preparations. The contributions, aggregating Rx. 405,000, which were taken from Provincial Governments in 1894-95 have been refunded. The rise in the rate of exchange from $13\cdot09d.$ to $13\cdot68d.$ the rupee secures a saving of Rx. 1,228,900 in the Exchange on sterling payments. The Opium Revenue has been higher than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 196,500, and the Opium Expenditure in India less by Rx. 676,600. The Revenues generally have improved, and the Expenditure, other than that above mentioned, has been kept well below the Budget Estimate.
- (3) The Budget Estimates of 1896-97 show a surplus of Rx. 463,100.
- (4) The Cotton Duties have been reduced from 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, involving a loss of Revenue of about Rx. 500,000. The Famine Grant is continued at the amount of Rx. 1,000,000, involving an additional charge of Rx. 473,500. An expenditure of about Rx. 500,000 on measures of preparation for mobilisation has been sanctioned. There is a moderate increase in ordinary Expenditure.
- (5) In other respects the Revenues generally show a large improvement as compared with the Budget Estimates of last year. And the rise in the rate of exchange from $13\cdot09d.$ to $13\cdot75d.$ the rupee secures the large saving of Rx. 1,382,800 in the direct charge for Exchange. The rise in exchange also effects considerable savings in the pay of the British Troops and in Exchange Compensation Allowances.
- (6) The Expenditure on Railway (Capital Account), including East Indian and Assam-Bengal, will be Rx. 5,378,300 in 1895-96 and Rx. 7,270,000 in 1896-97. These amounts are in addition to advances of Rx. 103,600, and Rx. 1,150,000 for expenditure on Railway Construction by the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railway Companies, and to the expenditure, from their own funds, of Companies guaranteed or assisted by the Government.
- (7) It is expected that the Secretary of State will sell Council Bills for £18,300,000 in 1895-96 and for £16,500,000 in 1896-97. He intends to borrow in 1896-97 £2,400,000 by the issue of India Stock to discharge certain debentures falling due, and £2,000,000

by the issue of India Bills to replace India Bills of that amount falling due in May. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loans as he may find occasion.

- (8) It is intended to issue a rupee loan of four crores in 1896-97. Full liberty is however reserved to the Government of India to vary this intention in any way and to any extent which may be found expedient.
- (9) The position generally is much more hopeful than it was last year.

J. WESTLAND.

CALCUTTA;
March 19, 1896.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1894-95.
Revised Estimates	1895-96.
Budget Estimates	1896-97.

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*General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue
India, in India*

		RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	25,408,272	26,369,600	26,192,500	26,093,300
Opium . . . . .	...	7,323,757	6,860,600	7,057,100	6,895,300
Salt . . . . .	...	8,665,749	8,694,300	8,795,000	8,700,000
Stamps . . . . .	...	4,625,680	4,648,200	4,729,000	4,732,700
Excise . . . . .	...	5,527,676	5,534,300	5,717,700	5,744,700
Customs . . . . .	...	3,854,955	4,814,700	4,890,200	4,481,900
Other Heads . . . . .	...	8,179,032	8,307,300	8,451,200	8,566,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS Rx.		63,585,121	65,229,000	65,832,700	65,214,200
Interest		815,062	805,100	820,800	848,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint		2,645,618	2,781,000	2,820,800	2,914,300
Receipts by Civil Departments		1,628,960	1,630,200	1,677,000	1,657,800
Miscellaneous		1,227,019	953,900	1,077,800	975,000
Railways		21,244,160	21,536,800	21,674,300	21,583,200
Irrigation		2,338,815	2,484,300	2,325,100	2,883,300
Buildings and Roads		692,477	652,400	698,700	664,600
Receipts by Military Department		1,010,197	851,600	950,700	879,100
TOTAL REVENUE Rx.		95,187,429	96,924,300	97,877,900	97,620,700
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	4,822,662	...	...	3,811,300
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	212,792	522,300	653,500	831,100
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	622,631	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Receipts)	"	96,682	...	...	57,900
Remittances (net) . . . . .	"	...	...	683,000	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	16,905,102	17,000,000	18,300,000	16,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS		117,847,298	114,446,600	117,514,400	118,821,000
Balance on 1st April—India . Rx.		25,565,588	22,679,488	22,529,488	16,500,488
England . £		1,300,564	2,446,164	2,503,124	3,794,724
GRAND TOTAL		144,713,450	139,572,252	142,547,012	139,116,212

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th March 1896.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General

*and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of
and in England.*

		For details vide State-ment.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
			ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.
Expenditure—						
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B		9,722,041	11,280,500	10,377,800	11,156,900
Interest	"		5,124,017	4,115,500	3,942,400	3,676,700
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"		2,466,175	2,657,500	2,587,700	2,733,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"		14,835,209	15,379,500	15,148,700	15,399,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"		6,065,705	6,103,700	5,964,900	6,030,300
Famine Relief and Insurance	"		610,235	55,000	585,500	598,500
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"		19,609	9,400	9,700	14,500
Railway Revenue Account	"		23,592,649	23,685,000	23,458,000	23,857,500
Irrigation	"		2,952,780	3,050,500	3,014,300	3,203,600
Buildings and Roads	"		5,352,801	5,817,000	5,760,100	6,140,600
Army Services	"		24,096,091	25,193,100	25,583,900	25,174,900
Special Defence Works	"		217,867	154,700	110,500	57,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL Rx.			95,055,179	97,501,400	96,543,500	98,044,000
<i>Add—</i> Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year		End of B	193,912	...	533,100	1,200
<i>Deduct—</i> Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		"	754,772	623,300	150,100	887,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE Rx.			94,494,319	96,878,100	96,926,500	97,157,600
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works Rx.	End of B		4,446,231	4,400,000	4,327,200	6,256,700
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—						
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C		...	890,100	592,700	...
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	"		4,000,000	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"		...	823,200	1,087,200	44,100
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"		...	49,900	28,800	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"		271,221	463,500	268,600	464,000
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"		650,012	619,000	277,100	2,154,500
Remittances (net)	"		48,521	2,500	...	16,100
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"		15,770,534	17,706,800	18,743,700	16,503,400
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			119,680,838	121,833,100	122,251,800	122,596,400
Balance on 31st March—India Rx.	...		22,529,488	16,062,688	16,500,488	14,055,988
England £	...		2,503,124	1,676,464	3,794,724	2,463,824
GRAND TOTAL			144,713,450	139,572,252	142,547,012	139,116,212
Revenue			95,187,429	96,924,300	97,877,900	97,620,700
Expenditure chargeable thereon			94,494,319	96,878,100	96,926,500	97,157,600
Surplus Rx.			693,110	46,200	951,400	463,100

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.					REVENUE	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>
I.—Land Revenue	16,576,796	8,831,476	...	...	25,408,272	16,242,800	9,949,700
II.—Opium	7,323,757	...	...	...	7,323,757	7,057,100	...
III.—Salt	8,630,126	35,623	...	...	8,665,749	8,757,100	37,900
IV.—Stamps	1,223,817	3,401,863	...	...	4,625,680	1,250,200	3,478,800
V.—Excise	4,186,525	1,341,151	...	...	5,527,676	4,332,200	1,385,500
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,905	3,537,249	...	...	3,541,154	4,100	3,695,400
VII.—Customs	3,830,831	24,124	...	...	3,854,955	4,861,100	29,100
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,034,588	773,472	...	...	1,808,060	1,047,800	790,900
IX.—Forest	939,131	692,417	...	...	1,631,548	975,500	711,000
X.—Registration	210,449	207,751	...	...	418,200	214,300	211,500
XI.—Tributes from Native States	780,070	...	...	...	780,070	800,700	...
TOTAL	44,739,995	18,845,126	...	...	63,585,121	45,542,900	20,289,800
XII.—Interest	661,875	146,246	3,789	3,152	815,062	634,700	163,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,623,409	8,406	...	...	1,631,815	1,694,300	9,300
XIV.—Telegraph	970,611	...	4,414	3,672	978,697	1,076,800	...
XV.—Mint	35,067	...	21	18	35,106	30,400	...
TOTAL	2,629,087	8,406	4,435	3,690	2,645,618	2,801,500	9,300
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	19,935	350,547	...	...	370,482	21,000	359,100
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	36,539	272,339	...	...	308,878	40,300	277,900
XVII.—Police	16,575	389,647	...	...	406,222	17,100	395,000
XVIII.—Marine	26,189	128,694	...	...	154,883	16,300	144,900
XIX.—Education	1,860	212,174	...	...	214,034	2,100	218,300
XX.—Medical	218	77,843	1,878	1,563	81,502	400	80,500
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,028	82,246	374	311	92,959	11,000	89,600
TOTAL	111,344	1,513,490	2,252	1,874	1,628,960	108,200	1,565,300
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	162,431	47,524	94,108	78,296	382,359	155,800	45,500
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	33,003	52,209	...	...	85,212	33,300	54,900
XXIV.—Exchange	227,675	...	...	...	227,675	186,400	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	189,265	333,793	4,757	3,958	531,773	101,200	325,800
TOTAL	612,374	433,526	98,865	82,254	1,227,019	476,700	426,200
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	17,077,301	1,074,433	230	191	18,152,155	17,252,500	1,122,200
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,050,311	...	...	...	3,050,311	3,270,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	41,694	...	...	...	41,694	29,200	...
TOTAL	20,169,306	1,074,433	230	191	21,244,100	20,551,700	1,122,200
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	654,814	715,773	...	...	1,370,587	757,300	507,900
XXIX.—Major Works: Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	776,139	...	...	...	776,139	856,100	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	40,828	151,261	...	...	192,089	49,100	154,700
TOTAL	1,471,781	867,034	...	...	2,338,815	1,662,500	662,600
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	59,654	...	...	...	59,654	50,000	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	13,939	572,458	25,342	21,084	632,823	18,900	586,800
TOTAL	73,593	572,458	25,342	21,084	692,477	68,900	586,800
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	799,110	...	58,556	48,718	906,384	739,700	...
XXXIII.—Army: Non-effective	85,647	...	9,916	8,250	103,813	96,700	...
TOTAL	884,757	...	68,472	56,968	1,010,197	836,400	...
TOTAL REVENUES	71,354,112	23,460,719	203,385	169,213	95,187,429	72,683,500	24,825,500

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

INDIA, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			BUDGET ESTIMATE 1896-97.							Increase + Decrease—	
Land.	Exchange* 13'68d. (£1=Rs17'54.)	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1895-96. (Excluding Exchange.)		INDIA.		England.	Exchange* 13'75d.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1896-97, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1895-96. (Excluding Exchange.)	
	Rx.	Rx.			Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	26,192,500	-177,100	16,627,100	9,466,200	...	...	...	26,093,300	-276,300	-99,200
...	...	7,057,100	+196,500	6,895,300	...	...	...	...	6,895,300	+34,700	-161,800
...	...	8,795,000	+100,700	8,660,000	40,000	...	...	...	8,700,000	+5,700	-95,000
...	...	4,729,000	+80,800	1,252,700	3,480,000	...	...	...	4,732,700	+84,500	+3,700
...	...	5,717,700	+183,400	4,351,600	1,393,100	...	...	...	5,744,700	+210,400	+27,000
...	...	3,690,500	+45,500	4,200	3,665,600	...	...	...	3,669,800	+15,800	-29,700
...	...	4,890,200	+75,500	4,454,000	27,900	...	...	...	4,481,900	-332,800	-408,300
...	...	1,838,700	+39,500	1,048,200	795,000	...	...	...	1,843,200	+44,000	+4,500
...	...	1,686,500	+44,300	1,008,800	723,500	...	...	...	1,732,300	+90,100	+45,800
...	...	425,800	+3,400	215,800	213,000	...	...	...	428,800	+6,400	+3,000
...	...	800,700	+11,200	892,200	...	...	...	...	892,200	+102,700	+91,500
...	...	65,832,700	+603,700	45,409,900	19,804,300	...	...	...	65,214,200	-14,800	-618,500
...	9,800	820,800	+10,100	672,600	167,000	5,000	3,700	...	848,300	+43,700	+33,600
...	...	1,703,600	+16,100	1,761,900	8,800	...	...	...	1,770,700	+83,200	+67,100
...	4,300	1,086,800	+50,900	1,097,500	...	5,100	3,800	...	1,106,400	+71,000	+20,100
...	...	30,400	-27,300	37,200	...	...	...	...	37,200	-20,500	+6,800
...	4,300	2,820,800	+39,700	2,896,600	8,800	5,100	3,800	...	2,914,300	+133,700	+94,000
...	...	380,100	+8,900	21,200	360,800	...	...	...	382,000	+10,800	+1,900
...	...	318,200	+1,600	40,500	274,200	...	...	...	314,700	-1,900	-3,500
...	...	412,100	-1,600	16,400	399,300	...	...	...	412,700	-1,000	+600
...	...	161,200	+18,900	15,500	128,100	...	...	...	143,600	+1,300	-17,600
...	...	220,400	+5,200	2,100	220,900	...	...	...	223,000	+7,800	+2,600
...	1,300	83,900	+5,200	300	78,800	1,600	1,200	...	81,900	+3,300	-1,900
...	200	101,100	+8,700	9,900	89,500	300	200	...	99,900	+7,500	-1,200
...	1,500	1,677,000	+46,900	105,900	1,548,600	1,900	1,400	...	1,657,800	+27,800	-19,100
...	72,800	370,600	+4,600	152,200	47,300	90,900	67,800	...	358,200	-2,800	-7,400
...	...	88,200	+3,600	31,700	58,200	...	...	...	89,900	+5,300	+1,700
...	...	186,400	+98,000	120,000	...	...	...	...	120,000	+31,600	-66,400
...	2,400	432,600	+22,500	89,200	314,200	2,500	1,900	...	407,800	-1,800	-24,300
...	75,200	1,077,840	+128,700	393,100	419,700	93,400	69,700	...	975,900	+32,300	-96,400
...	200	18,375,100	+373,200	17,226,900	1,094,800	200	200	...	18,322,100	+320,200	-53,000
...	...	3,270,000	-225,000	3,233,000	...	...	...	...	3,233,000	-262,000	-37,000
...	...	29,200	-10,700	28,100	...	...	...	...	28,100	-11,800	-1,100
...	200	21,674,300	+137,500	20,488,000	1,094,800	200	200	...	21,583,200	+46,400	-91,100
...	...	1,265,200	-85,100	973,700	770,000	...	...	...	1,743,700	+393,400	+478,500
...	...	856,100	-73,600	929,900	...	...	...	...	929,900	+200	+73,800
...	...	203,800	-500	48,500	161,200	...	...	...	209,700	+5,400	+5,900
...	...	2,325,100	-159,200	1,952,100	931,200	...	...	...	2,883,300	+399,000	+558,200
...	...	50,000	+4,200	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	+4,200	...
...	18,500	648,700	+45,400	15,300	555,300	25,200	18,800	...	614,600	+11,000	-34,400
...	18,500	698,700	+49,600	65,300	555,300	25,200	18,800	...	664,600	+15,200	-34,400
...	41,600	836,500	+67,200	708,900	...	32,800	24,400	...	766,100	+14,000	-53,200
...	7,500	114,200	+13,300	94,700	...	10,500	7,800	...	113,000	+11,800	-1,500
...	49,100	950,700	+80,500	803,600	...	43,300	32,200	...	879,100	+25,800	-54,700
...	158,600	97,877,900	+937,500	72,787,100	24,529,700	174,100	129,800	...	97,620,700	+709,100	-228,400
Add—Increase on account of Exchange . Rx.			+16,100	Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx.					-12,700	-28,800	
TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx.			+953,600	TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx.					+696,400	-257,200	

B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.						
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 15/1003d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	201,986	78,569	...	...	280,555	221,700	68,855
2.—Assignments and Compensations	494,105	1,012,245	...	...	1,506,350	520,800	985,550
Charges in respect of Collection, <i>vis.</i> —							
3.—Land Revenue	390,474	3,657,024	346	288	4,048,132	398,900	3,649,232
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,613,505	...	1,419	1,181	1,616,105	2,077,300	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	434,969	62,847	327	272	498,415	450,600	47,815
6.—Stamps	—36,086	130,197	45,103	37,525	175,839	—37,300	213,139
7.—Excise	146,036	46,773	...	...	192,809	150,800	42,009
8.—Provincial Rates . . . . .	...	56,438	...	...	56,438	...	56,438
9.—Customs	69,065	105,420	34	28	174,547	76,000	98,547
10.—Assessed Taxes	14,947	14,824	...	...	29,771	15,000	14,771
11.—Forest	505,346	406,819	701	583	913,449	520,100	393,349
12.—Registration	115,297	114,334	...	...	229,631	116,500	113,131
TOTAL	3,948,744	5,685,490	47,930	39,877	9,722,041	4,516,400	5,205,641
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt† other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	—256,308	118,867	2,611,921	2,173,977	4,647,557	—1,281,100	5,928,657
14.—Interest on other Obligations	472,106	4,167	102	85	476,460	489,800	...
TOTAL	215,798	123,034	2,612,023	2,173,162	5,124,017	—791,300	5,915,317
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,295,330	120,813	103,788	86,350	1,606,281	1,327,600	278,681
16.—Telegraph	644,414	...	89,266	74,268	807,948	724,800	83,148
17.—Mint	50,640	...	713	593	51,946	50,300	1,646
TOTAL	1,990,384	120,813	103,767	161,211	2,466,175	2,102,700	363,475
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	677,887	908,329	273,303	227,384	2,086,903	671,400	1,415,503
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	112,031	2,955,844	1,474	1,226	3,070,575	112,900	2,957,675
{ Jails	155,859	749,281	...	...	905,140	150,100	755,040
20.—Police	665,793	3,321,743	850	707	3,989,003	643,400	3,345,603
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	191,976	141,361	185,212	154,093	672,642	199,900	472,742
22.—Education	27,722	1,480,650	1,556	1,295	1,511,223	31,100	1,480,123
23.—Ecclesiastical	185,429	...	50	42	185,521	191,500	...
24.—Medical	40,175	963,263	6,437	5,355	1,015,230	40,800	974,430
25.—Political	790,342	67,737	21,564	17,941	897,584	901,700	...
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	247,004	175,154	43,248	35,982	501,388	274,500	226,888
TOTAL	3,094,128	10,763,362	533,604	444,025	14,835,209	3,217,300	11,617,909
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	458,423	...	6,907	5,747	471,077	442,700	28,377
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,271	...	220,651	183,578	405,500	1,100	404,400
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	85,832	859,033	1,788,908	1,488,343	4,222,116	86,900	4,135,216
30.—Stationery and Printing	127,786	478,486	48,536	40,381	695,189	152,700	542,489
32.—Miscellaneous	43,133	155,456	39,975	33,259	271,823	30,500	241,323
TOTAL	716,445	1,492,975	2,104,977	1,751,308	6,065,705	713,900	5,351,805
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief . . . . .	...	10,258	...	...	10,258	...	10,258
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	556,867	...	...	...	556,867	334,800	222,067
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	42,793	...	173	144	43,110	40,200	3,910
TOTAL††	599,660	10,258	173	144	610,235	375,000	235,235
Carried over	10,565,159	18,195,932	5,492,564	4,569,727	38,823,382	10,334,000	28,489,382

* See foot-note to Statement A.

† The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above
Under Railway Revenue Account
Under Irrigation

Total

ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
—1,37,111	2,611,921	2,173,977	4,647,557	—1,157,400	2,622,700	1,077,500	4,857,600
3,517,107	1,202,095	1,000,125	5,719,327	3,691,800	1,198,900	904,000	5,794,700
1,194,115	...	...	1,194,115	1,222,600	...	...	1,222,600
TOTAL	4,573,871	3,814,017	3,173,202	11,561,090	3,763,000	3,821,500	7,584,500

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1895-96. (Excluding Ex- change.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-97.						Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1896-97, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1895-96. (Excluding Ex- change.)	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1896-97, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1895-96. (Excluding Ex- change.)
Lands.	Exchange.* 13'54.	TOTAL.		INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 13'754.	TOTAL.			
				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.						
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
...	...	296,100	-28,600	226,800	72,000	...	...	298,800	-25,900	+2,700
...	...	1,555,800	+10,500	503,800	1,030,400	...	...	1,536,200	-3,100	-19,600
100	100	4,087,200	-101,700	416,100	3,759,200	300	200	4,175,800	-13,200	+88,500	
600	400	2,078,300	-676,700	2,593,900	...	800	600	2,595,300	-159,900	+516,800	
200	200	520,500	-13,500	485,300	81,200	200	200	506,900	+32,900	+46,400	
33,900	33,900	173,700	-12,000	38,600	135,200	46,000	34,300	176,900	-8,200	+2,800	
100	100	207,100	-3,000	167,800	53,700	...	...	221,500	+11,500	+14,500
...	...	55,200	-700	...	56,600	...	...	56,600	+700	+1,400
100	100	201,000	-9,300	79,100	128,200	...	...	207,300	-2,900	+6,400
...	...	29,900	-1,900	15,700	15,700	...	...	31,400	-400	+1,500
1,400	1,000	940,900	-54,600	582,600	453,500	5,600	4,100	1,045,800	+47,200	+101,800	
...	...	232,100	-5,700	122,700	121,700	...	...	244,400	+6,600	+12,300
17,500	35,800	10,377,800	-890,200	5,157,200	5,907,400	52,900	39,400	11,156,900	-114,700	+775,500	
12,700	1,977,500	3,448,800	+89,600	1,618,300	144,300	2,656,400	1,980,200	3,162,600	-199,300	-288,900	
200	200	493,600	-25,100	510,000	3,700	200	200	514,100	-4,600	+20,500	
1,977,700	...	3,942,400	+64,500	1,108,300	148,000	2,656,600	1,980,400	3,676,700	-203,900	-268,400	
78,900	...	1,631,800	-24,500	1,370,300	126,500	112,200	83,600	1,692,600	+31,600	+56,100	
77,300	...	904,700	-22,600	775,600	...	121,700	90,700	988,000	+47,300	+69,900	
500	400	51,200	-2,400	52,000	...	500	400	52,900	-700	+1,700	
156,600	...	2,587,700	-49,500	2,197,900	126,500	234,400	174,700	2,733,500	+78,200	+127,700	
185,400	...	2,018,100	+9,900	667,300	908,500	251,600	187,500	2,014,900	+4,600	-5,300	
1,200	...	3,089,200	-38,900	114,800	2,995,000	900	700	3,112,400	-15,200	+23,700	
...	...	942,000	-15,700	161,500	810,800	...	...	972,300	+14,600	+30,300
700	700	4,009,800	-87,600	653,700	3,459,300	500	400	4,113,900	+16,800	+104,400	
178,600	...	756,700	-13,200	210,300	167,100	210,900	157,200	745,500	-3,000	+10,200	
1,000	1,000	1,589,000	-43,000	33,800	1,612,000	1,300	1,000	1,648,100	+61,100	+109,100	
200	200	191,900	-3,400	195,000	...	400	300	195,700	+300	+3,700	
4,700	...	1,031,500	-12,400	43,400	1,019,700	6,200	4,600	1,073,900	+30,100	+42,500	
37,800	...	1,037,700	+3,600	872,700	70,000	21,700	16,200	980,600	-49,900	-55,500	
22,500	...	512,800	+4,500	292,600	194,800	31,400	23,400	542,200	+33,000	+28,500	
432,100	...	15,148,700	-199,200	3,245,100	11,238,200	524,900	391,300	15,399,500	+92,400	+291,600	
7,200	...	459,400	-14,400	439,100	...	9,400	7,000	455,500	-18,100	-3,700	
168,900	...	394,000	+6,100	1,100	...	226,000	168,500	395,600	+8,100	+2,000	
1,376,300	...	4,170,300	+18,900	87,900	910,000	1,846,500	1,376,500	4,220,900	+69,300	+50,400	
34,800	...	712,100	+14,700	139,900	495,000	46,200	34,400	715,500	+18,500	+3,800	
14,300	...	229,100	-12,900	27,500	173,400	24,000	17,900	242,800	-2,800	+10,100	
1,601,500	...	5,964,900	+12,400	695,500	1,578,400	2,152,100	1,604,300	6,030,300	+75,000	+62,600	
...	...	10,500	+5,500	...	75,000	...	...	75,000	+70,000	+64,500
...	...	534,800	+534,800	473,500	...	...	...	473,500	+473,500	-61,300
...	...	40,200	-9,800	50,000	...	...	...	50,000	...	+9,800
...	...	585,500	+530,500	523,500	75,000	...	...	598,500	+543,500	+13,000
4,203,700	...	38,607,000	-531,500	10,710,900	19,073,500	5,620,900	4,190,100	39,595,400	+470,500	+1,002,000	

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.			
England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	
£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
2,855,000	1,980,300	3,152,600	
1,194,800	500,700	6,012,400	
...	...	2,754,100	
2,851,300	2,970,900	10,420,100	

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38 State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.
Indian Midland Railway	236,533	239,000	245,300
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	133,112	154,000	155,200
TOTAL . Rs.	369,765	414,500	401,500

B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.					REVENUE	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 13'10054.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	10,565,159	18,195,932	5,492,564	4,569,727	38,823,382	10,334,000	18,492,400
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . . . . .	...	19,609	...	...	19,609	...	...
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses . . .	8,408,934	382,097	...	...	8,791,031	8,657,000	37,700
Interest on Debt	3,282,919	214,863	983,212	818,017	5,299,011	3,453,400	215,000
Annuities in purchase of Railways . . . . .	...	...	1,702,668	1,416,593	3,119,261	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances . . . . .	...	...	218,884	182,108	400,992	31,500	...
Interest on Capital deposit- ed by Companies	34,440	...	679,520	565,350	1,279,310	34,000	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Pro- fits, Land and Su- pervision	632,236	...	...	...	632,236	532,300	...
Interest	6,352	...	2,154,714	1,792,688	3,953,754	3,200	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc. . . .	2,605	14,089	...	...	16,694	15,300	1,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . .	101,104	—744	...	...	100,360	75,000	...
TOTAL	12,468,590	610,305	5,738,998	4,774,756	23,592,649	12,773,700	601,000
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses . . .	424,475	375,284	...	...	799,759	447,500	343,000
Interest on Debt	654,024	540,091	...	...	1,194,115	677,900	544,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	365,744	590,517	1,444	1,201	958,906	382,700	612,000
TOTAL	1,444,243	1,505,892	1,444	1,201	2,952,780	1,508,100	1,500,000
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	962,203	...	24,972	20,776	1,007,951	1,096,700	...
45.—Civil Works	504,475	3,689,841	82,170	68,364	4,344,850	619,000	3,833,000
TOTAL	1,466,678	3,689,841	107,142	89,140	5,352,801	1,715,700	3,833,000
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	15,342,550	...	1,982,628	1,649,515	18,974,693	17,295,600	...
Non-Effective	903,410	...	2,302,415	1,915,573	5,121,398	912,600	...
TOTAL	16,245,960	...	4,285,043	3,565,088	24,096,091	18,208,200	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	67,322	...	82,176	68,369	217,867	21,700	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	42,257,952	24,021,579	15,707,367	13,068,281	95,055,179	44,561,400	24,142,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year . . . . .	...	193,912	...	...	193,912	...	533,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances . . .	...	754,772	...	...	754,772	...	1,500,000
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	42,257,952	23,460,719	15,707,367	13,068,281	94,494,319	44,561,400	24,825,000

Expenditure not charged to Revenue—

Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—

48.—State Railways

49.—Irrigation Works

TOTAL

ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.

India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
2,386,845	799,811	665,430	3,852,086
585,822	4,543	3,780	594,145
2,972,667	804,354	669,210	4,446,231

* See foot-note to Statement A.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1895-96. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.					Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1896-97, as com- pared with Budget Estimates, 1895-96. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1896-97, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1895-96. (Excluding Exchange.)
England.	Exchange* 13'54d. (£1 = Rs. 17'54).	TOTAL.		INDIA.		England.	Exchange* 13'75d.	TOTAL.		
				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.					
5,575,100	4,203,700	38,607,000	-531,500	10,710,900	19,073,500	5,620,900	4,190,100	39,595,400	+470,500	+1,002,000
...	...	9,700	+300	...	14,500	...	...	14,500	+5,100	+4,800
...	...	9,033,700	+336,700	8,625,400	385,400	...	...	9,010,800	+313,800	-22,900
980,000	738,900	5,387,800	+900	3,655,000	216,100	975,900	727,500	5,574,500	+199,000	+198,100
1,705,400	1,285,900	2,991,300	-500	...	...	1,709,000	1,274,000	2,983,000	+3,100	+3,600
218,900	165,100	387,500	+3,500	36,400	...	218,900	163,200	418,500	+36,400	+32,900
682,000	514,200	1,230,200	+1,100	35,600	...	708,200	527,900	1,271,700	+28,900	+27,800
...	...	532,300	-85,700	625,500	...	...	...	625,500	+7,500	+93,200
2,161,600	1,629,800	3,794,600	+1,300	6,900	...	2,160,700	1,610,700	3,778,300	+4,100	+2,800
...	...	25,500	-4,600	98,100	10,100	...	...	108,200	+78,100	+82,700
...	...	75,100	-24,900	87,000	...	...	...	87,000	-13,000	+11,900
5,747,900	4,333,900	23,458,000	+227,800	13,169,900	611,600	5,772,700	4,303,300	23,857,500	+657,900	+430,100
...	...	791,400	-21,800	450,000	370,700	...	...	820,700	+7,500	+29,300
...	...	1,222,600	+200	703,200	550,900	...	...	1,254,100	+31,700	+31,500
1,800	1,400	1,000,300	-15,500	388,900	738,000	1,100	800	1,128,800	+113,600	+129,100
1,800	1,400	3,014,300	-37,100	1,542,100	1,659,600	1,100	800	3,203,600	+152,800	+189,900
32,000	24,100	1,152,800	-24,300	1,205,800	...	15,800	11,800	1,233,400	+68,600	+92,900
88,500	66,700	4,607,300	-41,300	700,900	4,056,900	83,600	63,800	4,907,200	+261,500	+302,800
120,500	90,800	5,700,100	-65,600	1,906,700	4,056,900	101,400	75,600	6,140,600	+330,100	+395,700
1,889,000	1,424,300	20,608,900	+940,600	16,560,600	...	2,042,300	1,522,400	20,125,300	+358,900	-581,700
2,316,100	1,740,300	4,975,000	-28,300	919,500	...	2,366,200	1,763,900	5,049,600	+28,700	+57,000
4,205,100	3,170,600	25,583,900	+912,300	17,480,100	...	4,408,500	3,286,300	25,174,900	+387,600	-524,700
50,600	38,200	110,500	-43,900	49,100	...	4,800	3,600	57,500	-62,300	-18,400
25,701,000	11,838,600	96,543,500	+462,300	44,858,800	25,416,100	15,909,400	11,859,700	98,044,000	+1,941,700	+1,479,400
...	...	533,100	+1,006,300	...	1,200	...	...	1,200	-263,100	-1,269,400
...	...	150,100		...	887,600	...	...	887,600		
25,701,000	11,838,600	96,926,500	+1,468,600	44,858,800	24,529,700	15,909,400	11,859,700	97,157,600	+1,678,600	+210,000
Deduct—Decrease on account of Ex- change . Rx.			-1,420,200	Add—Increase (+) or Deduct—Decrease (-) on account of Exchange . Rx.				-1,399,100	+21,100	
TOTAL INCLUDING EX- CHANGE . Rx.			+48,400	TOTAL INCLUDING EX- CHANGE . Rx.				+279,500	+231,100	
REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.						
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.			
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.			
4,336,500	704,500	531,200	3,622,200	3,337,100	1,243,000	926,000	5,506,700			
698,900	3,500	2,600	705,000	742,900	4,100	3,000	750,000			
3,685,400	708,000	533,800	4,327,200	4,080,000	1,247,100	929,600	6,256,700			

* See footnote to Statement A.

K

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

	ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Revenue (from Statement A)	94,814,831	203,385	95,018,216	97,509,000	210,300	97,719,300	97,316,800	174,100	97,490,900
Exchange added to Revenue	169,213	...	169,213	158,600	...	158,600	129,800	...	129,800
TOTAL	94,984,044	203,385	95,187,429	97,667,600	210,300	97,877,900	97,446,600	174,100	97,620,700
Permanent Debt incurred—									
<i>Sterling Debt—</i>									
India Stock . . . . .	...	6,000,000		...	...		...	2,400,000	
<i>Rupee Debt—</i>									
Rupee Loan . . . . .	...	...		...	...		4,000,000	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	...	...	4,000,000	2,400,000	6,400,000
NET			4,822,662			0		0	3,811,300
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans . . . . .	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
NET			0			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans . . . . .	...	...		1,100	...		...	...
Treasury Notes	600	...		...	...		...	...
Deposits of Service Funds	143,933	...		167,400	...		148,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,143,805	...		4,404,600	...		5,299,100	...	
TOTAL	4,288,338	...	4,288,338	4,573,100	...	4,573,100	5,447,900	...	5,447,900
NET			212,792			653,500			831,100
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	193,912	...		533,100	...		1,200	...	
Excluded Local Funds	834,863	...		799,200	...		774,700	...	
Railway Funds	408,583	...		87,900	...		71,000	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	11,120	...		11,800	...		11,700	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	17,675,988	...		17,828,000	...		17,437,400	...	
Advances	3,043,662	7,761		2,811,400	1,100		2,583,900	5,400	
Suspense Accounts	148,212	...		12,600	...		12,900	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	137,235	...		...	...		635,000	...	
Miscellaneous	1,004,782	282		...	...		3,400	...	
TOTAL	23,458,357	8,043	23,466,400	22,084,000	1,100	22,085,100	21,531,200	5,400	21,536,600
NET			622,631			0			0
Carried over	122,730,739	9,211,428		124,324,700	2,211,400		128,425,700	4,579,500	

of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rr.	£		Rr.	£		Rr.	£	
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	66,279,531	15,707,367	81,986,898	69,003,900	15,701,000	84,704,900	70,274,900	15,909,400	86,184,300
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	13,068,281	...	13,068,281	11,838,600	...	11,838,600	11,859,700	...	11,859,700
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	193,912	...	193,912	533,100	...	533,100	1,200	...	1,200
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	754,772	...	754,772	150,100	...	150,100	887,600	...	887,600
TOTAL	78,786,952	15,707,367	94,494,319	81,225,500	15,701,000	96,926,500	81,248,200	15,909,400	97,157,600
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,972,667	804,354		3,085,400	708,000		4,080,000	1,247,100	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	669,210	...		533,800	...		929,600	...	
TOTAL	3,641,877	804,354	4,446,231	3,619,200	708,000	4,327,200	5,009,600	1,247,100	6,256,700
Permanent Debt * discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock . . . .	...	5,000		...	1,600		...	...
India 3½ p. c. Debentures . . . .	...	...		...	...		...	2,000,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures . . . .	...	...		...	...		...	313,700	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	100	...		...	...		...	...
5 p. c. Loans	50	...		...	...		...	...
4½ p. c. Loans	172,790	...		18,500	...		5,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	999,355	...		572,500	...		270,000	...	
Stock Notes	43	...		100	...		...	...
TOTAL	1,172,338	5,000	1,177,338	591,100	1,600	592,700	275,000	2,313,700	2,588,700
NET			0			592,700			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans . . . .	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
NET			4,000,000			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	69,024	...		200	...		...	...
Treasury Notes	2,850	...		...	...		...	...
Deposits of Service Funds	98,477	...		99,900	...		101,100	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,905,195	...		3,819,500	...		4,515,700	...	
TOTAL	4,075,546	...	4,075,546	3,919,600	...	3,919,600	4,616,800	...	4,616,800
NET			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	754,772	...		150,100	...		887,600	...	
Excluded Local Funds	810,511	...		816,100	...		788,600	...	
Railway Funds	509,247	...		88,900	...		59,500	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds . . . .	...	...		500	...		...	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	17,633,065	...		17,650,100	...		17,258,800	...	
Advances	2,975,985	5,522		2,750,300	5,400		2,565,400	500	
Suspense Accounts	93,424	...		57,800	...		20,300	...	
Exchange on Remittance account net . . . .	...	...		1,211,400	...		...	...
Miscellaneous	61,243	...		441,700	...		...	...
TOTAL	22,838,247	5,522	22,843,769	23,166,900	5,400	23,172,300	21,580,200	500	21,580,700
NET			0			1,087,200			44,100
Carried over	110,514,960	23,522,243		112,522,300	18,416,000		112,729,800	21,470,700	

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

	ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Brought forward	122,730,739	9,211,428		124,324,700	2,211,400		128,425,700	4,579,500	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	183,725	...	183,725	131,800	...	131,800	111,500	...	111,500
NET			96,682			0			57,900
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	328,542	...	328,542	381,500	...	381,500	328,200	...	328,200
NET			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies— On account of Subscribed Capital Repayments	...	364,048		430,300	783,300		711,100	2,949,000	
	1,093,415	3,738		1,182,500	11,600		1,184,800	3,000	
TOTAL	1,093,415	367,786	1,461,201	1,612,800	794,900	2,407,700	1,895,900	2,952,000	4,847,900
NET			0			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	20,452,805	...		21,800,000	...		22,900,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		657,000	...		529,600	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	534,275	...		412,500	...		549,200	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	418,691	...		541,600	...		1,780,500	...	
Telegraph	95,349	...		96,900	...		54,800	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,848,380	...		3,279,700	...		3,211,800	...	
Public Works	1,677,764	...		1,729,600	...		1,783,600	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine	187,503	...		188,300	...		201,800	...	
Military	14,944,275	...		16,714,700	...		16,116,300	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,042,313	187,285		840,700	332,000		445,800	537,200	
TOTAL	42,201,355	187,285	42,388,640	46,261,000	332,000	46,593,000	47,573,400	537,200	48,110,600
NET			0			683,000	...		0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	16,905,102	16,905,102	...	18,300,000	18,300,000	...	16,500,000	16,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	166,537,776	26,671,601		172,711,800	21,638,300		178,334,700	24,568,700	
Opening Balance	25,565,588	1,300,564		22,529,488	2,503,124		16,500,488	3,794,724	
GRAND TOTAL	192,103,364	27,972,165		195,241,288	24,141,424		194,835,188	28,363,424	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1896.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	ACCOUNTS, 1894-95.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895-96.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Brought forward	110,514,960	23,522,243		112,522,300	18,416,000		112,729,800	21,470,700	
Grants and Advances by Imperial Government	87,043	...	87,043	160,600	...	160,600	53,600	...	53,600
NET			0			28,800			0
Grants and Advances by Provincial Governments	599,763	...	599,763	650,100	...	650,100	792,200	...	792,200
NET			271,221			268,600			464,000
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account— For discharge of De- bentures	...	...		...	...		...	1,732,900	
For Expenditure	1,220,479	890,734		1,757,000	927,800		3,422,300	1,847,200	
TOTAL	1,220,479	890,734	2,111,213	1,757,000	927,800	2,684,800	3,422,300	3,580,100	7,002,400
NET			650,012			277,100			2,154,500
Gratuities— and Money Orders	20,430,821	...		21,800,000	...		22,900,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	13,581	...		657,000	...		529,000	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	506,340	...		412,500	...		549,200	...	
Payments into Civil Treasures by— Post Office	418,708	...		541,600	...		1,780,500	...	
Telegraph	95,548	...		96,900	...		54,800	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,848,380	...		3,279,700	...		3,211,800	...	
Public Works	1,086,880	...		1,229,600	...		1,783,600	...	
Issues from Civil Treasures to— Marine	192,814	...		188,300	...		201,800	...	
Military	14,944,275	...		16,554,700	...		16,116,300	...	
Gratuitance Account between England and India	183,750	1,056,064		146,800	1,002,900		150,300	848,800	
TOTAL	41,381,097	1,056,064	42,437,161	44,907,100	1,002,900	45,910,000	47,277,900	848,800	48,126,700
NET			48,521			0			16,100
Secretary of State's Bills	15,770,534	...	15,770,534	18,743,700	...	18,743,700	16,503,400	...	16,503,400
GRAND DISBURSEMENTS	169,573,876	25,469,041		178,740,800	20,346,700		180,779,200	25,899,600	
Closing Balance	22,529,488	2,503,124		16,500,488	3,794,724		14,055,988	2,463,824	
GRAND TOTAL	192,103,364	27,972,165		195,241,288	24,141,424		194,835,188	28,363,424	

A. F. COX,

Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Accounts, 1894-95.										
Balance at end of 1893-94	15,036	208,097	484,174	140,309	437,423	602,545	347,486	734,912	807,521	3,777,102
Added in 1894-95 . . .	159	...	...	18,924	169,796	...	2,589	92,328	...	280,736
Spent in 1894-95 . . .	...	122,196	286,653	27,422	4,273	186,451	24,811	64,098	128,752	840,556
Balance at end of 1894-95 .	15,195	85,901	197,521	131,811	602,946	416,094	325,264	763,142	678,769	3,216,682
Revised Estimate, 1895-96.										
Balance at end of 1894-95 (by Accounts).	15,195	85,901	197,521	131,811	602,946	416,094	325,264	763,142	678,769	3,216,682
Added in 1895-96 . . .	...	26,800	217,300	8,500	107,800	...	4,600	79,000	89,100	532,500
Spent in 1895-96 . . .	200	...	...	...	...	149,900	...	...	...	150,100
Balance at end of 1895-96 .	14,995	112,701	414,821	140,311	710,746	266,194	329,864	842,142	767,869	3,599,082
Budget Estimate, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 (by Revised Estimate).	14,995	112,701	414,821	140,311	710,746	266,194	329,864	842,142	767,869	3,599,082
Added in 1896-97 . . .	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Spent in 1896-97 . . .	400	...	133,400	43,600	240,300	107,800	46,000	189,400	126,700	887,100
Balance at end of 1896-97 .	14,595	113,901	281,421	96,711	470,446	158,394	283,864	652,742	641,169	2,711,982

W. H. DOBBIE,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1896.

Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.
Part I.—Income.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.		Revised Estimate, 1895-96.		Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	25,358,386		26,141,700		26,048,000	
2. Forest	1,623,244		1,682,300		1,729,600	
3. Tributes from Native States	779,190		800,700		892,200	
	27,760,820		28,624,700		28,669,800	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	1,090,643		1,120,000		1,111,100	
NET	—	26,670,177	—	27,504,700	—	27,558,700
Opium	7,323,755		7,057,100		6,895,200	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	5,092		5,100		5,100	
NET	—	7,318,663	—	7,052,000	—	6,890,100
Taxation:						
1. Salt	8,628,910		8,760,000		8,667,500	
2. Stamps	4,568,484		4,675,700		4,677,000	
3. Excise	5,500,403		5,693,500		5,719,400	
4. Provincial Rates	3,535,623		3,691,700		3,664,600	
5. Customs	3,774,870		4,782,600		4,364,200	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,794,708		1,826,500		1,830,000	
7. Registration	416,993		424,800		427,700	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	28,219,991		29,854,800		29,350,400	
	410,615		430,700		420,000	
NET	—	27,809,376	—	29,424,100	—	28,930,400
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., Mint, Gain by Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	470,785	—	369,100	—	269,300
		62,269,001		64,349,900		63,648,500

Part II.—Expenditure.

CHARGES.	Accounts, 1894-95.		Revised Estimate, 1895-96.		Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Debt Services	—	4,308,955	—	3,121,600	—	2,828,400
Military Services:						
1. Army	23,085,894		24,633,300		24,205,800	
2. Military Works	948,297		1,102,800		1,183,400	
3. Special Defence Works	217,807		110,500		57,500	
TOTAL	—	24,252,058	—	25,846,500	—	25,536,700
Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	4,048,132		4,087,200		4,175,800	
2. Opium	1,616,105		2,078,300		2,595,300	
3. Forest	913,449		640,900		1,045,800	
4. Other Heads	1,357,450		1,419,500		1,505,000	
TOTAL	—	7,935,136	—	8,525,900	—	9,321,900
Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
1. Railway	2,348,489		1,783,700		2,274,300	
2. Irrigation	613,065		689,200		320,300	
	2,962,454		2,472,900		2,594,600	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Post Office	25,534		71,800		78,100	
Telegraph	170,749		182,100		118,400	
	196,283		253,900		196,500	
NET	—	2,766,171	—	2,219,000	—	2,398,100
Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	13,206,249		13,471,700		13,741,700	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,326,311		5,277,000		5,339,400	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	610,235		585,500		598,500	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	19,609		9,700		14,500	
5. Civil Works	3,712,027		3,958,600		4,292,600	
Add or Deduct,—						
Provincial Surplus or Deficit	22,874,431		23,302,500		23,986,700	
	560,860		383,000		886,400	
TOTAL	—	22,313,571	—	23,685,500	—	23,100,300
Excess of Income over Expenditure		61,575,891		63,398,500		63,185,400
		693,110		951,400		463,100
		62,269,001		64,349,900		63,648,500

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.
FOR WILLIAM,
NCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 19th March 1896.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th March, 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 335.

The following draft of certain rules, which it is proposed to make for all cantonments in British India, except Aden, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clauses (7), (8), (11) and (31) of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 25th April, 1896.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT CANTONMENT FUND RULES.

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NOTE.—S=the draft rules prepared by General Sanford's Committee.

Q=The draft rules prepared in the Quartermaster-General's Department and referred to the present Committee.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES UNDER ACT XIII OF 1889, SECTION 26

(7)—

"the purposes to which the Cantonment Fund may be applied."

1. (I) The Cantonment Fund may be applied to the following purposes within the cantonment, namely:—

- (a) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the Fund;
- (b) the maintenance of the police force employed in the cantonment, including charges of every description required for the efficient discharge of their duties therein;
- (c) the provision and maintenance of an office for the Cantonment Authority;
- (d) the payment of the salaries of all Cantonment establishments;
- (e) the survey of buildings and lands;
- (f) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority, including—
 - (i) the construction and maintenance of roads (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds),
 - (ii) the lighting, watering and cleansing of roads, and
 - (iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting and tending of trees;
- (g) the provision and maintenance or aiding of public hospitals, dispensaries and schools;
- (h) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses;
- (j) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants, other than classes of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the Cantonment Funds, including—
 - (iv) the pay of the public conservancy establishments,
 - (v) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works, and
 - (vi) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;

(k) the carrying out of proper systems of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders, and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;

(l) the burial, burning or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons;

(m) the abatement of nuisances; and

(n) generally, the payment of all expenses incurred—

(vii) under any rules made under section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or

XIII of 1889.

(viii) under any enactment extended to the cantonment under section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or

(ix) under any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The Cantonment Fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any of the purposes mentioned or referred to in clauses (a) to (n), both inclusive, of this rule, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment, in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the Fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES UNDER ACT XIII OF 1889, SECTION 26

(8)—

"the authority on which money may be paid from the Cantonment Fund."

Estimates and sanctions.

2. No money shall be paid from the Cantonment Fund unless the expenditure is either—

- (a) provided for in the sanctioned Budget Estimate, or by re-appropriation under rule 5, or
- (b) sanctioned by the Local Government after consultation with the General Officer of the Command, and
- (c) in the case of expenditure on Public Works unless detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned.

3. The responsibility for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned Budget Estimate or sanctioned under rule 2, clause (b), shall rest with the Cantonment Authority, under the direction of the General Officer of the Command.

4. (I) On the first day of June in each year or on such other date as the General Officer of the Command may direct, the Cantonment Authority shall submit to the Office

S. 49, 52.
Q. 2, 3.

Money not to be paid unless expenditure sanctioned.

Responsibility for administering funds. See notes, pp. 29, 40, 44 (twice), 48 and 50 (twice).

Submission and sanctioning of Budget Estimates. See notes, pp. 28, 36, 67, 38, 39, 41, 42 (thrice), and 50.

Commanding the district a Budget Estimate of the receipts (including the grant-in-aid, if any,) into and expenditure from the Cantonment Fund for the ensuing financial year.

Such estimate shall be framed in accordance with Form 8 in the Schedule, or in such other forms as may be from time to time prescribed by the Comptroller-General with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The Officer Commanding the district may revise such estimates, and shall submit them to the General Officer of the Command.

(3) The General Officer of the Command may further revise such estimates, and shall submit them to the Local Government through the Accountant-General by the 20th November.

(4) The Local Government may sanction such estimates, with or without modification.

(5) The sanction of the Local Government to such estimates shall be communicated by it—

- (a) to the Accountant-General, and
- (b) to the General Officer of the Command, for intimation to the Officer Commanding the district and the Cantonment Authority.

S. 51.
Q. 23 (last sentence), 28.

Re-appropriation. 5. (1) The Cantonment authority may,—

- (a) with the previous approval of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the Budget Estimate to another, or,
- (b) with the previous approval of the Officer Commanding the district, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the Budget Estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head :

See notes,
p. 29.

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall by re-appropriation be varied by more than ten per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(2) A copy of every order made under clause (a) or clause (b) of this rule shall be sent by the General Officer of the Command, or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, to the Accountant-General.

Payments.

Q. 14, 16.

6. (1) Every claim for payment from the Cantonment Fund must be examined of, and order for payment of, presented—

- (a) to the President of the Cantonment Committee, or,
- (b) if so directed by the General Officer of the Command, to the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or,
- (c) if there is no Cantonment Committee, to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment,

and must be supported by a voucher duly receipted and, if necessary, bearing a stamp

(2) The President, Secretary or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, must check and examine every such claim, and, if it be found correct, and supported by a voucher as aforesaid, shall sign an order for payment thereof.

(3) If payment is to be made from the imprest the order for payment shall be "Pay in cash rupees (in words)," if payment is to be made by cheque, such order shall be "Pay by cheque No. , dated rupees (in words)," the blanks being filled up when the cheque is signed.

Payments how made. 7. Payments must be made,— S. 53.
Q. 15.

- (a) if the sum does not exceed twenty rupees, in cash, and
- (b) if the sum exceeds twenty rupees, by cheque.

8. (1) Money may be drawn from the Cantonment Fund only by means of cheques written in Form 4 in the schedule. Q. 7.

(2) No cheque shall be current for more than three months from the date on which it was drawn. Q. 7.

After the expiration of that period payment will be refused at the treasury, and the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn will therefore have to bring it back to be re-dated. No fresh cheque will be issued; the lapsed cheque will simply be re-dated, and the alteration initialled by the official whose duty it would be to sign the cheque under rule. A note of the fact of re-dating shall be entered in the register of payments against the original transaction.

(3) All cheques must be signed,— S. 53.
Q. 17.

- (a) if there is a Cantonment Committee,—
 - (i) where the sum does not exceed one hundred rupees, by the Secretary, or,
 - (ii) where the sum exceeds one hundred rupees, by the President, and
- (b) if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(4) Cheques drawn in favour of a Government officer must be made payable to order, and cheques drawn in favour of any other person must be made payable to bearer. Q. 17.

(5) All cheque forms must be bound in books, with counterfoils. Q. 16.

(6) Every such book must bear a number; and each officer authorised by clause (3) of this rule to sign cheques must notify to the treasury the number of the book which he from time to time brings into use. Q. 16.

(7) On each cheque form there shall be entered the number of the book in which the form is contained and a consecutive number. Q. 16.

(8) There shall be noted on the outside of each cheque book an order to keep the book under lock and key in the personal custody of the officer who is authorised to use the book for the purpose of signing cheques; and when such officer is relieved he must take a receipt for the number of cheques made over to the relieving officer and must send to the treasury a specimen of the signature of the relieving officer. Q. 16.

9. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, if it has not already done so, draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, to form an imprest for the purpose of meeting petty payments.

(2) The amount of petty payments met out of the imprest must be recouped by cheque on the last day of each month, and, if necessary, during the month also, so that the full amount of the imprest, plus any sum received too late for remittance to the treasury on the last day of the month, will always be shown in the monthly accounts as being in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

10. Overdrafts on the Cantonment Funds shall be allowed only if approved of by the General Officer of the Command and sanctioned by the Local Government.

CHAPTER XI.

RULES UNDER ACT XIII OF 1889, SECTION 26 (11)—

'the accounts to be kept by the Cantonment Authority, and the manner in which those accounts are to be audited.....'

Receipts.

11. (1) All money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund must be entered in a register of receipts kept in Form 1 in the schedule, and, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, must be acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in the schedule.

(2) Such receipts must bear printed numbers in a consecutive series, and the number of each receipt must be entered in the second column of the register of receipts.

12. The Cantonment Authority shall be responsible for making such arrangements as will secure—

(1) that all money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund is duly brought to credit in the accounts;

(2) that all money so received, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, is acknowledged by receipts in Form 2; and

(3) that whenever a receipt is given the foil and counterfoil are correctly filled up.

Account of the imprest.

13. An account of the imprest shall be kept in Form 6 in the schedule, and the expenditure recorded in it must be entered in a register of payments kept in Form 5 in the schedule, when a bill for the recoupment of the amount is made out and the amount is drawn from the treasury by a cheque.

Bills for expenditure.

14. (1) All expenditure must be entered in a bill of one of the following kinds, namely:—

- Establishment Pay Bill—for the pay of members of the Cantonment establishment;
- Travelling Allowance Bill—for travelling allowances of members of the Cantonment establishment; and
- Contingent Bill—for all charges other than pay and travelling allowances of members of the Cantonment establishment.

(2) Every Establishment Pay Bill must be prepared in Civil Account Form.

(3) Every Travelling Allowance Bill must be prepared in Civil Account Form.

(4) Every Contingent Bill must contain full details of the charges incurred.

Note.—Copies of Civil Account Code forms may be obtained on payment from the Accountant-General.

15. (1) Claims for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen must be paid on bills as presented by them.

(2) When such claims are paid by cheque, the payment must be entered at once in the register of payments (Form 5), and when they are paid in cash the payment must be entered in the imprest register (Form 6).

When the bills for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen are in the vernacular, a brief abstract should be endorsed in English, stating the amount, the name of the payee, and the nature of payment in terms of Article 9 (b) of the Civil Account Code.

16. (1) All petty charges to be met from the imprest must be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

(2) Such bills must be supported,—

(a) in the case of all payments for telegrams and in the case of any other payment exceeding ten rupees, by the original vouchers on which the payments were actually made; and,

(b) in other cases, by a certificate that the receipts of the payees have, as far as possible, been obtained, and have been so destroyed, defaced or mutilated that they cannot be used again.

(3) The certificate referred to in clause (b) of this rule must be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

17. All charges incurred direct by the Cantonment Authority and paid by cheque must be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

- Q. 1. 18. The following certificate must be re-
Certificate on certain bills, corded at the foot of every
such bill prepared in Civil
Account Form, namely:—

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the cantonment, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid."

This certificate must be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or, if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

In the case of expenditure on Public Works, the usual completion certificate will be furnished.

Entry of cheques in accounts.

- Q. 15. 19. All payments made by cheque must be
Entry of payments by cheque, entered in the register of payments (Form 5), the vouchers being numbered in a monthly consecutive series.

- Q. 18. 20. If any cheque is cancelled, its amount
Deduction of amount of cancelled cheques, must be deducted from the expenditure by a *minus* entry in the appropriate columns of the register of payments (Form 5). The deduction will then pass into the Cash Book (Form 7) through the daily total of payments carried into it.

Accounts and returns.

- Q. 22. 21. The Cantonment Authority shall keep a
Cash Book. Cash Book in Form 7 in the schedule. The Cash Book must be balanced monthly, and the balance shown in it must be reconciled with that shown in the Pass Book (Form 3), as follows:—

Balance as per Pass Book	...	...
<i>Add—</i>		
Amount of imprest	...	...
Money received too late for remittance to treasury	...	...
	Total	...
<i>Deduct—</i> Outstanding cheques, as per details below:—		
Balance as per Cash Book	...	...
<i>Cheques outstanding on—</i>		
No.	date	Amount
	Total	...

- Q. 23. 22. (1) In the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) the amounts sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year must be entered at the top of columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made.

(2) If, during the year, or in any revised estimate that may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the estimates is made, it must be noted in the appropriate register in red ink, with *plus* or *minus* signs, the orders for the addition or alteration being cited.

23. (1) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) must be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired, and grand totals being made from the 1st April last preceding.

(2) If the grand total under any head in the register of payments shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application must at once be made for orders under rule 2, clause (b), or rule 5, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

24. As soon as possible within ten days after the end of each month, the Cantonment Authority shall send to the Accountant-General, for purposes of audit,—

- (a) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month, prepared in the same detail as those registers, and showing the Budget Estimates, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month and the grand totals;
- (b) the foils of all receipts granted during the month;
- (c) all paid bills;
- (d) all cancelled cheques (if any); and
- (e) a statement of the balances, in the following form:—

Balance at end of last month	...
Receipts during the month, as per accompanying schedule	...
Total	...
Expenditure during the month, as per accompanying schedule	...
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE MONTH	...

Detail of Balance—

Balance in treasury, as per Pass Book	...	...
Cash received too late for remittance to treasury	...	...
Imprest in hands of Cantonment Authority	...	...
<hr/>		
<i>Deduct</i> —Outstanding cheques, as per details below :		
<hr/>		
Net balance as above	...	...
<hr/>		
Cheques outstanding on—		
No.	date	Amount
<hr/>		
Total		...

25. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into and payments from the Cantonment Fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts.

(2) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the said consolidated account, must agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry "From 1st April to date" under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Accountant-General for the month of March last preceding.

(3) The said consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Accountant-General, who will agree the figures with his own classified abstract and then forward the account to the General Officer of the Command with the following endorsement, namely,—

"Examined and found correct.

Signed _____ Accountant-General."

Classification.

26. (1) All receipts into, and expenditure from, the Cantonment Fund shall be classified, in the monthly and annual accounts, in accordance with Form 8 in the schedule.

(2) All expenditure must be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge, whether specific budget provision exists or not; and no expenditure which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge.

N.B.—Every permanent advance to a Cantonment Fund receiving a grants-in-aid under rule 28 will be held outstanding in the military accounts until the Fund becomes self-supporting, and the advance will then merely be shown as a balance in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

CHAPTER XXXI.

RULES UNDER ACT XIII OF 1891, SECTION 26,
(31)—

"generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act."

The Cantonment Fund.

27. There shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment Fund the following sums, namely:—

(a) all sums directed by the Cantonments Act, 1889, section 21, sub-section (1), or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force to be placed to the credit of the Fund; and

(b) all grants-in-aid and other sums received by the Cantonment Authority in aid of the Fund.

28. (1) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall, from time to time, notify to the General Officer of the Command the annual sum, if any, which will

from time to time be placed at his disposal by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid to the Cantonment Funds in his Command.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall distribute the said sum among the said Funds in such proportions as he may think fit.

Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

29. The Cantonment Authority shall remit to the treasury all moneys received for credit to the Cantonment Fund.

30. (1) Remittances to the treasury may be made either daily or weekly as may be most convenient:

Provided that all moneys in hand on the last working day of each month must be remitted on that day.

(2) All remittances must be accompanied by a chalan or invoice and by a Pass Book in Form 3 in the schedule.

(3) Whenever a remittance is made the officer in charge of the treasury must acknowledge the receipt of the money by entries in the Pass Book, and must enter on the charge side of the Pass Book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register.

(4) The Pass Book must be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month, whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day. The officer in charge of the treasury must then close the Pass Book for the month and enter therein in words the balance in hand and sign the entry.

31. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall examine the Pass Book from time to time, and shall immediately call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy that may appear between the credits or debits shown therein and those shown in the Cantonment registers.

(2) The Pass Book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the Cantonment Authority or by any member of the Cantonment establishment.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

32. The General Officer of the Command shall, on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget Estimates for the several Cantonment Funds in his Command, forward to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Local Government, for information, an abstract statement of the estimated income of and expenditure from all such Funds.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

33. All proposals made by the Cantonment Authority for the imposition, abolition or modification of

Q. 7.

Q. 8.

Q. 9.

Q. 4 (c).
See notes,
p. 42.

S. 951.

any tax shall be submitted to the General Officer of the Command for transmission to the Local Government.

Establishments.

34. In determining or altering the strength or cost, or both of any cantonment establishments, the Cantonment Authority must obtain the previous approval of the General Officer of the Command:

Provided that any alteration which merely involves the employment of temporary establishments for a period not exceeding three months may be made without such approval:

Provided also that every alteration shall be subject to the provisions of rules 2 and 5:

Provided also that the powers of sanction of the General Officer Commanding to the creation of appointments or to alterations in the pay of appointments are subject to the same limits as the powers of Local Governments in respect of appointments, the cost of which is Provincial.

Explanation.—The word "establishments" in this rule does not include police employed in cantonments beyond the limits of a Presidency-town, the strength and cost of such police being determined by the Local Government, with the sanction, or subject to the control, of the Gov-

ernor-General in Council in pursuance of the following enactments, namely.—

- the Cantonments Act, 1889, section 12, XIII of
- Act XXIV of 1859, section 8,
- Act V of 1861, section 2,
- Bengal Act VII of 1869, section 4,
- the Bombay District Police Act 1867, Bom. V 1867, section 3.
- the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, Bom. VI 1890, section 4.

Definitions.

Definitions. 35. In these rules,—

- (1) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in a Command; and "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided; and
- (2) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury or the bank or office prescribed by or under section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the custody of the Cantonment Fund.
- (3) "Accountant-General" means Civil Accountant General or Comptroller.

THE
FORM
(See Rules

Register of Receipts into the

[illegible]